COMMUNICATIONS.

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 6.

In every philanthropic enterprise it is to secure the countenance and co-op-

let it be known in their respective commu- United States. Thus the way of colonizing modern times.

gious obligations to their servants. They thou? 3. Causes are connected with the dage was generally included.

In examining the distinguishing traits of the moral culture of their servants to make it expedient and best to abolish it, the Mosaic law of servitude, we find, that,

opened a door for emancipation and colonic ation, that a society could not have been aganized to effect. There were loud and imperious calls upon the benevolent to do something by colonization for the thousands of free blacks in the United States. But have been that planned a scheme for this end, God in his providence control of the work.

In every ought not a length been called into requisition for the purposes of the press-time of sand in regard to Moxican territory, if, against dren's children, and his children may be entirely released to their own race and language, is so to their own the truth, yet all others, and the entirely released to the curse. Accordingly, we will not notice any far. In the echance of the winter of the Wilmot Provise keep stavety exists without the distinction.

Far travellers are suspected in their relations to wander from the truth, yet all others, and the entirely released to their own race and language, is so to their own race and language, is so to their own race and language, is so to their own the truth, yet all others, and the when the wisdom and benevolence of man had planned a scheme for this end, God in his providence, caused three great events to long to settle the question of the practities servants could, without hindrance by law, send through the Colonization Society, those servants to be citizens of Liberia. 2. By the planting a colony of blacks from the United States, the most effectual method of Africa would be adopted. 3. Through a colony of blacks from the United States them so many years to find a permanent of Africa would be adopted. 3. Through a colony of blacks, many of whom would seed to the term of its diction are confined mostly to the term of its diction, the submitted as burner love to the true, that the absuract propositi

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

be christians, and christian ministers, an effectual door would be opened for the introduced of the introduced of christianity to the natives of Africa. Nearly two-thirds of the emigrants of Liberia, have been manumited servants. And who can say that every year, more masters will not be found to set free their slaves to go there. Let the condition of their 27th year they could offer themselves and their posterity forever, making them utterly helpless under the rod of the same tace, in a great portion of the evils of slavery. All this is very convenient for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver, and involving even the same tace, in a great portion of the evils of slavery. All this is very convenient for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslaver and for the unenslaved races, but how unfortunately cruel for the enslavery new free, except by positive law.

2. That Congress has no power to enact such the enslavery can be introduced into any territory, now free, except by positive law.

3. That Congress has no power to enact such the enslavery cruel to the enslavery cruel for the enslavery can be found to the enslavery cruel for the enslavery cru

ell to secure the countenance and co-option of the christian ministry. Preachers the gospel constitute an influential class be community, and great confidence is ally reposed in them. From their volonit might be inferred that they would ready to engage in every good work; for sy are the servants of Him who when on earth "went about doing good." To the pulpit virtue should ever look for encourragement; and from it vice should ever expect encompromising denunciation. They are should be the patron of all righteous institutions, receive annually from the Unitary of the performance of the content of the patron of all righteous institutions, receive annually from the Unitary of the performance of the content of the bond and free, to be effected by State action, between the bond and free, to be effected by State action, that will put away of without State action, that will put a way of without State action, that will put a way of without state action, that will put a way of without state action, that will put a way of without state action, that will put a way of without state action, that will put a way. The bond and free, to be effected by State action, that will put a way? Let us bear in mind that the savery the Jewish slavery was entirely from the State. State laws the folly to present the power to make the p devised plan will be carried out by the the bond and free, to be effected by State concentrated.

do not say that they should make Emancido not say that they should make Eman the theme of their ministry is assigned them) for commerce, as well as sustenance for any the features which distinguish the Hebrew

nities that they are the friends of the African race. This can be easily done. A use the way. And in thus offering its few casual remarks in favor of Emancipation is a duty world; and yet it is distinguished for its human formulation is a duty world; and yet it is distinguished for its human formulation is a duty world; and yet it is distinguished for its human formulation is a duty world; and yet it is distinguished for its human formulation is a duty world; and yet it is distinguished for its human formulation is a duty world; and yet it is distinguished for its human formulation is a duty world; and yet it is distinguished for its human formulation is a duty world; and yet it is distinguished for its human formulation is a duty which good men owe to themselves and to their few casual remarks in favor of Emancipation frequently produce a better effect than a labored argument. And let no minister suppose that he compromises the dignity of his profession, by expressing his solicitude for the improvement of the condition of the colored population of the covering evidence of the Messiahship of Christ that he preached the gospel to the poor. Surely then it becomes his ministers to feel a benevolent interest in the welfar of the poor. And who is poorer than the condition of the condition of the laborated and the propose of pretend to enjoin what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; but only what is absolutely the best for all times and all circumstances; by one territory, and of the extension of slavery was best for the times, the circumstances; by one times and all circumstances. The promising opponents of the extension of the extension of slavery to solve the condition of the extension of slavery to solve the cir fare of the poor. And who is poorer than loudly and chiefly to the master to set his brance of their own sufferings, to treat stran-Whose condition more pitiaservants free; for thinking that a voluntary servants free; for thinking that a volun ble? He only knows the value of liberty Society can ever remove all the slaves from and kindness. See Exod. 22: 21, 23: 9, by being deprived of it. And this is not the United States. But those objections Deut. 10: 19, 25: 19, 18. Indeed, throughall: He and his posterity are doomed to perpetual bondage unless philanthropic men interpose in their behalf. And where shall was alone to do the work. The Society we look for exhibitions of philanthropy if in its constitution says, it will act in this states. But those objections deeply are based upon this misapprehension of the subject: 1. That the Colonization Society and bondman are used nearly synonymous ly, as is seen in the following passage: "Thou shalt not percent the judgment of the Shall it be free territory? emphatically called the Supreme Philanthropist?

In one respect, I imagine, that almost all the preachers in the State are obnoxious all the preachers in the State are obnoxious. They do

Th

without sinning against God. They do and equally powerful are the reasons that 1. It was not a slavery of color or cast. not present such views as are contained in when the slaves are emancipated, they All the inhabitants of Western Asia, are of the recently published sermon of President Young. And the question comes up, Do they declare all the counsel of God while the states take hold of the subject of they seldom make an allusion to the religious responsibilities and duties of slavethey seidom make an allusion to the religious responsibilities and duties of slaveappropriations of money, as will effect the holders? They evidently do not. And object. None of the friends of the Society the time of the deluge, the arts were too then regarded, and has ever since been regarded, would not many of them be overwhelmed ever supposed that the Society could rewith shaine if it were said, give an account move all the blacks, free and slave, to Lition, of navigation, were too scanty, the tesheld the Judges of the Supreme Court of the

society could retally shut up in a stable corn-chest at Glasmove all the blacks, free and slave, to Lition, of navigation, were too scanty, the tesheld the Judges of the Supreme Court of the of thy stewardship? No one respects min- beria. They have believed and so acted, timony of history, is too plain to render such United States, while in the discharge of their morning, under the circumstances detailed isterial character more than the writer of that by our voluntary gifts we can aid the a supposition possible. Hebrews themthis article; but with judgment and eterni- emigrants to settle in Liberia. And, as the selves were reduced to the condition of serty before us, may it not be inquired, Is there colony prospers, its prosperity will present vitude for a limited time, and with their own ulness in reference to the sub- a motive to masters who design or wish to consent they might become servants forever. ject we are considering. Ministers of set free their slaves, to move among them. Christ! what say you? Does conscience bring no accusation against you? Will of gradual emancination connected with purchase servants—Let 25: 44 were most chins! what say you? Does conscience bring no accusation against you? Will you not in future, when you urge parents to perform the duties they owe their children, likewise urge masters to a faithful performance of the duties they owe their servants. Let them not forget that every slave over whom they exercise authority possesses an immortal soul—a soul that must be glorified in heaven or tormented in hell through endinkers of the sages. Remind them that they, by virial to the same says and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, by the case from dississippi, of Groves and others, in the case systems of them. Let them not forget that case says: "If slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandise, that case says: "If slaves a less ages. Remind them that they, by vir- tucky, do the people express a conviction in Haran; and his head servant was Eliezer tion acts upon slaves as persons and not as his little brother, being in the mid comtue of the relation which they sustain, are that it will be wise and safe to have all the of Damascus, the celebrated capital of Property. "The power over slavery belongs to the States

pulpit should be the patron of all righteousness, and the implacable enemy of all inited States, blacks, that have no experience in government and freedom; and from Africa, natives adopted as citizens, who have ence of ministers of the gospel it is an interesting question, What is their duty in relation to the cause of Emancipation? I do not say that they should make Emancipation the theme of their pulpit efforts. (for the theme of their ministry is assigned them) but they should have the moral courage to let it be known in their respective commulatives that they are the friends of the Africal states. Thus the way of colonizing modern times.

In the features which distinguish the Hebrew servitude from other systems, especially in modern times.

In the features which distinguish the Hebrew servitude from other systems, especially in modern times.

In the features which distinguish the Hebrew servitude from other systems, especially in modern times.

tunately, be the case, several questions present

ters and mistresses with a sense of their reli- of the other States can say, what doest that in the word stranger the idea of bon- nor any grant to Congress, or to any other department of the government, of power to establish the Institution of Slavery. Neither slave nor slavery are words found in the Constitution, judicial functions on the bench,

solemn obligations of their oath of office.

The law relating to the institution of slavery in the United States, and the power of the Gen-

necessary—a direct vote to introduce slavery into a free country—a vote where there can be no dodging!

Let us calmly consider this matter. Let us examine the subject candidly—scrutinize all the various propositions connected with the great question of extending slavery on its own account, and in reference to the political power such extension will carry with it; and, having done so, determine upon the course best to be pursued.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Chief Justice Taney in Graves et al ve

Slaughter 15, Peters 507, says: "In my judgment, the power over this subje of them has a right to decide for itself, whethe it will or not allow persons of this descriptio State, either for sale, or for any other purpose and also, to prescribe the manner and mode in which they may be introduced, and to determine territories: and the action of the several States upon this subject, cannot be controlled by Con-gress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other power con-ferred by the Constitution of the United States." Judge McLean says:

"The Constitution treats of slaves as person The views of Mr. Madison, who thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution, the idea that

over the institution of Slavery.

2. That the existence, maintenance, and con tinuance of the institution depends exclusively upon the power and authority of the respective States in which it is situated." This he urged in opposition to the doctrine of Mr. Upshur and Mr. Calhoun, both of whom had declared "the support and extension of slavery to be the duty

The Oak Chest Trugedy at Glasgow. The Glasgow Constitutional furnishes

ing the three poor boys who were accidenunder the in our last; - "It is melancholy but gratifying to think on the conduct of the poor boys to one another when placed in their eral government, and of the State governments, awful position. They endeavored to supsistance, but no one heard them, though partment, where there were some beans, and under solemn obligations to train deathless spirits for the skies. Tell them that that relation involves responsibilities which will be commensurate with its existence. Be that it will be wise and safe to have all the blacks remain as they shall be set free. Syria; that is, Abraham's servants were mostly and probably entirely the descendants of sheep sheets: and the transfer of slaves cannot be defects: and the transfer of slaves ca made by the Society in taking away the blacks to Liberia; and Z. The exposes of the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the same and the same and the case of Verglan v. Williams, reported the same and the same a

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Total.

On the Foreign stations

THE NEW GERMAN REFO tated that the Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, form- of a glory that has passed; to all, a given in this country, is about to visit the chief degeneracy, rendered more evident heat of the modern German Reformation, in order to be able to form a more correct judgment of the movement than it is possible to do from the conflicting accounts of partisans and oppo-nents, or those who are partially acquainted with the German language, and with the social and intellectual condition of the people among

From the Western Christian Advocate. INDIANA CONFERENCE.

BROTHER ELLIOTT:—The Indiana conference met on Thursday morning at S o'clock, in the German Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. No Bishop being present, brother James Havens opened the conference by reading 2 Timothy, 2d chapter, and singing the 411th Hymn, and prayer; then the list was called, and it was found that most of the members were present. Dr. Simpson was elected secretary, and J. Hill assistant secretary, and E. G. Wood, Bishop Waugh arrived.

Evansville, Ia., Oct 6, 1847.

ADVENT MEETING.—The Adventists last week there could be property in men," "seems to have been carried out in that most important instrument. Whether slaves are referred to in it, as the basis of representation, as migrating, or being imported, or as fugitives from labor, they are spoken of as persons."

"Property, real or personal takes its designation and character from the laws of the States. It was not the object of the federal government was organized by conferring on it certain delegated powers, and by imposing certain restrictions on the States. Among these restrictions it is provided that no State shall impair the obligation of a contract, nor liberate a person who is held to labor in another State from which he escaped.

ference to our report of yesterday's proceedings frost, (Feb. 22), and the snows deeply cover her of the Episcopal General Convention, our read-ers will see that the case of the suspended Bish-is over us, and James river runs rattling over the op was taken up and referred to a joint special rocks, all open, all joyous in its welcome rays. committee of seven, to report on the best meas-

friends, and it is generally supposed that they will follow it up, and have that functionary restored to his office if possible. We look for some and more combined." exciting scenes when the committee make their report, which will be to-day or to-morrow .- N.

more than 200 Christians, among whom were several eminent functionaries of the town, including the Director of Police, who strongly opposed the intention of the Jews to transfer the posed the intention of the Jews to transfer the

Hampshire and Missouri have each appointed the 25th day of November next for Public Thanksgiving. It is generally expected that the Executives of the other States in which this festival is celebrated, will establish its observance this year on the same day. Such uniformity is

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE .-- The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in this place on Wednesday the 1st day of December next. There are seventy members belonging to the Conference, these will be in at-tendance, besides a number of local ministers and licenciates .- Greensborough Patriot.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS IN IRE-LAND .- A Parliamentary paper has just been printed, containing returns of the number of ministers participating in the Parliamentary grant of £36,214 for non-comforming ministers in Ireland. Sixty-two receive £100 Irish each

demned for what it was not organized to do.

The above questions imply that the American Colonization Society was instituted to remove the slaves, root and branch, from the United States to Africa. This was not object. The second article of its constitution in favor of personal liberty, but the slaves, are color, who were barbarians; and asking its object. The second article of its constitution is object. The second article of its constitution is distingly states, that its object is to remove the free blacks by their own constitution distingthy states, that its object is to remove the free blacks by their own constitution distingthy states, that its object is to remove the states employed by the proposed of the second article of its constitution, nor prohibited by its the prosection of this plan, many masters of harmy modern to planting of the Constitution, and planting modiced the success attending the planting of the Colony in Liberia, set free education, its safety among their own constitution of the colony in Liberia, set free education, its safety among their own constitution of the constitution, nor prohibited by its resolution fails to restore the state expectation of this plant, many masters of the states, are reasons the planting of the Colony in Liberia, set free education, its safety among their own constitution of the constitution and the prosecution of this plant, many masters of the states are reasons the state and blacks that its restore the state respectively. The provisions of the proteints of the state and planting of the Constitution in favor of personal liberty, but the constitution in favor of personal liberty, but the constitution in favor of personal liberty, but the colonity the ringing of the bell sade in the constitution in favor of personal liberty, but the constitution in favor of pe sent to Africa for a permanent home. In the prosecution of this prosecution of the prosecution of this plan, many masters having noticed the success attending the planting of the Colony in Liberia, set free planting of the Colony in Liberia, set for sharing noticed the success attending the planting of the Colony in Liberia, set free planting of the Colony in Liberia and his children are the position of a large portion of the prosection of the prosection of a large portion of the prosection of a large portion of the prosection of a large portion of the prosection of a large portion of the prosection of

> a noise, not by way of warning, but triumph. -Fuller's Worthies.

Passions are the gales of life; and it is our part to take care that they do not rise

ties in regard to the question of "More Territory." the Washington correspondent of the New
York Herald mys, "It is chimerical to think
that the slave States can ever attain to a numerical equality with the free States; but their very
weak news will be a source of strength. They
will always hold the balance of power. The

will always hold the balance of power. The two great parties which now divide the free \$49,379 \$24,633 \$00,303 \$00,303 \$er of encroschment by the North on the area of slavery. The Southern States will be able at all times to held their own."

A flattering prospect, truly! Look upon it men of the South, and ask whether it is not a glorious condition! The Southern States will be able to hold their own! Their weakness will be their strength! In our mational mide weakness will be their strength! In our mational mide weakness will be their strength! 2,913 be able to hold their own! Their weakness will be their strength! In our national pride, we are very fond of lugging in the stereotyped comparisons of America to Greece and Rome: and there may be a real resemblance ere long between the present conditions of these Republics and that of a portion of our own country, which will bring the blush to every Santhers cheek. In all we shall find the bright traditions

Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe;
An empty arn within her wither'd hands.
Whose holy dust was scatter'd long ago."

Protected by her weakness! Oh, shameful position! Yet, shameful as it is, it will be true, unless the South awake at once to her real inter-

because her territory is not large enough? She is shead of New York by nearly 20,000 square president. Then the several committees which are common were elected. Then we went into the examination of character. At 4, P. M., numerical equality! This cannot be for the territory embraced by the former is nearly twice as large as that of the latter. Is there anything in the soul of this territory that should prevent ADVENT MEETING.—The Adventists last week free States? Nothing. It is richer in soil, and

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION .- On reures to be adopted to remove the evils under which the diocese is suffering.

This is the first movement by the Bishop's of storm, hard names, and edium too. I ought

"We Northern people know nothing of the resources, the natural grandeur of Virginia, un-Jewish Movement Divine service by the less it be the few who may have travelled in nearly at its parts, often, too, among its glorious mountains, and not less glorious valleys. From the Blue Ridge to the Ocean, it might be were about 600 Jews in the synagogue, and compared the compared to the compared celebration of the Sabbath from Saturdays to perior. If, after the war, DeWitt Clinton, the embodied genius of American peace, had been a Virginian, and could then and there, as in New GENERAL THANKSGIVING.—Massachusetts, New York, have broken the trammels of all prejudices, Norfolk would have been the emporium now of the commerce of the American world, and canals and railroads, profitable, too, would trade that draws the Ohio valley to New York by the lakes, and it would have been easier far to conduct it through the Alleghanies into Nor-

folk in Virginia." Look, too, at the southern valley of the Mississippi; at the whole region watered by that great river-at that giant stream itself-at our ral wealth, in navigable rivers and fine harbors, snows and cold—in geographical position, in every physical element of greatness, the slave

In this country the Telegraph has been used for more than two years, as a means of communicating intelligence for the Press. Every steamer has taken to England American newspapers containing reports from almost every section of the country, made "by Telegraph;" and Americans in England must have made the fact universally known that in the United States the Telegraph was extending with wonderful rapidity over the whole country. Yet until within a few weeks past no use whatever has been made of it by the English Press or People:—N. Y. Courier.

Such as are in a court cloud monly the country's susualine.

water and on the parties are the

To Subscribers We earnestly request those of our friends who may not have remitted their subscriptions to do

The sum is a small one: yet it is very portant to our success. Our expenses, necessa-rily, are heavy; and as we meet them promptly, we hope subscribers will meet their obligations

## Rev. Dr. Craik-A Good Move.

This able clergyman, and most estimable citizen, moved, in the General Episcopal Convention, now in session in New York, "to enquire into the expediency of amending Canon 6 of 1844, relating to the admission of persons to the order of Deacons who have not received a collegiate education," and made an earnest speech on the subject.

The spirit of the speech was manly and christian. Dr. Craik thought the rule unsuited to our age and country. It might suit the nobility of England, but not the masses. It would meet the wants of the uppor ten thousand in New York city; but it could not supply those of the four hundred thousand. It could be made to reach the few everywhere; but it would not reach and convert the world. "Whence," he asked, "came the best and most zealous christians? In the country at large-in the West certainly-from the masses-from the hard and unrefined yeomen! Yet this rule looked to the wealthy only, who, said the Dector, as a general rule, "only became communicants because it was respectable to do so."

The resolution was referred to the committee on Canons. We hear, from private sources, that Dr. Craik's effort was a powerful one, and commanded the most marked attention during question, and we wonder that it has not been its delivery. We hope he will succeed, and imbue the Church with his enlarged and philanthropic spirit.

Our Carelina friends are waxing warm One of them, through the Charleston Mercury, says, "let us act-let us have a Southern Convention." As te the means or manner of getting it up, he makes the following proposition:

Executive correspondence may arrange such preliminaries and particulars as may be necessary to be entered into for the carrying out the

lection and assembly of such a body.

Let proclamation be then made to the people by the Executives of each State, simultaneously announcing the purpose of the Southern States to hold a Convention for purposes of Southers interest and safety. Let writs of election be is sued for the election of members to this Convention, and when this is done, and the people are called upon to do their duty, depend upon it, they will do it with a hearty welcome, and with a patriotic zeal, perhaps seldom if ever witnessed before within the limits of these Southern

If this course be objectionable, let statesm or politicians propose some course of policy for some other be proposed and adopted. And let be sanctioned and upheld by State Law. something be adopted which embraces and points to united action in this important position of our Southern interests.

ance; and every man should be prepared to enforce some course of resistance. Then why are the citizens of the South, her leading men, as well as her more private and retired politicians, so slow to suggest and advocate some course of policy and conduct adequate to the occasion and to her position?

She has already suffered enough, both in reputation and interest, from her ruthless con-

Southern interests-what are they? Every State—Congress—the Supreme Court—all say the rights of masters are fully protected under the law. Not a move is made to wrest from Carolina, or any other Southern sovereignty, her exclusive sovereignty over the subject of slavery. What else is demanded? "Yes! yes!" replies this Carolinian, "we know that: but the South has already suffered enough, both in reputation and interest, from her ruthless confederates." friend. "But you have one now which Mr. Calhoun voted for, and pronounced satisfac-Carolinian, the free States won't let us go with slaves as persons and not as property." our slaves where we please." "They can't help that-the law determines this-besides, how can you admit the right of Congress to create slavery, since by that admission you confer necessa- not be separated from this power." rily the right to destroy it?" "No matter," reioins the Nullifier, "we will have our way; give

us that, and we will tear the Union to tatters.' In this spirit, the Carolina perpetualists write and talk! "Disunion," "ruthless confederates," "Southern resistance," "the treacherous Democracy," "the recreant Whigs"—these, and declaratory function, and establish as great funlike phrases, dance through their communications and speeches in thick profusion.

In North Carolina, except in a few districts this spirit is condemned. In the other Southern States it is feared and disapproved. A we shall not much fear to guess, and whose all parties may rally-a plat-form on which counsels and word would be deeply respected they will find and HAVE a sure and just foundaall over the South-writes a friend as follows on the subject of Slavery-Extension-and the course of South Carolina:

. . If California or any other Mexican Department were ceded to us, the people (having sion"—"no compromise on the part of the already municipal laws) would thereby change South"—"no tyrannous majority" at the allegiance; their relation to their ancient sovereign would be dissolved; but their relations to each other and their Rights of Property would remain undisturbed; and, as their laws do not now recognize slaves as property, but forbid the relation of Mester and Slave, how could it be introduced without a law of Congress creating it Would not mere silence exclude it as effectually as any other mode? (vide 7 Peters' Reports, 51, &c.) If se, 'the South' will have to demand of thorities therein cited. Congress a law to propagate slavery by creating it de novo? If they do this, what becomes of our it de nove? If they do this, what becomes of our old doctrine of non-interference? If Congress has no power to abolish it, how do we find a pow-

Congress never yet created Slavery in any No State of the Union ever created Slavery. In all former acquisitions, the Territory was coded with Slavery—the relation of Master and Slave already existed therein; and all that has been done at any time was ceived, of course, his passports. to abstain from abolishing those rights of property as they existed at the period of our pur

not an old question. So far as it is identical in English: with former contests in this respect, the argument is against Slave Extension; for if Con gress adheres to the old rule, of taking Territory as we find it, the new purchase must be accept-

The Wilmot Proviso is nothing more nor less adhered to. So it strikes me. And it here occurs to me that Mr. Calhoun's abstract resolutions are exactly what will leave the newly acouired territory free of Slavery if they are fairly carried into practice.

Unless, forsooth, we act on the recommenda tion of a line and no peace, and consequently no Treaty, until immigration behind the Army pushes Slaves into the land under the sanction of Congress; whereby we shall find Slavery in the land when we acquire it by line and acquire the land when we acquire it by line and acquiescence, or by a Treaty at some future day. Hands off: will suit then. I have sometimes believed that this was Mr. Calhoun's design, and it is the only supposition that reconciles his course with his reputation for sagacity.

What would the leading men of all sections in Washington have thought of a preposition to seize upon a neighbor's territory to plant Negro Slavery in? And what must the Christian Statesmen of our day feel in their heart states.

tesmen of our day feel in their hearts at this gular exhibition? Not a leading politician in all the South, however, dares speak out his hos-tility to sobbery for the sake of perpetuating op-pression! Not a single Press in fourteen States dare to say, "We are unwilling to do this thing

ern men may even go with Mr. Buchanan for the Missouri line-and what then? They will is neither a Moral nor a Political evil before their tionism. Judging by my own feelings, I should say the really independent and patriotic men of the South are sick of this strife. We have already all the Slave Territory on the continent, and it was a strong inducement for acquiescing in the Annexation of Texas that it was believed it would put an end to Negro Humbugs and leave some of the States at liberty to think of the ways and means of getting rid of Negro Slavery themselves. This cannot be done so long as humbugs are kept up and the issues continually changed at the dictation of agitators so as to keep up excitement-not hor for it is an entire mistake to suppose that the People of the South have any hostility to those of the North—always excepting South Carolina, which State seems to be mad.

Our Carolina friends must take care! won't do for them to go so far as to drive the South from them!

### Territory or no Territory.

The Mobile Herald (Whig) says: "For the no territory principle, it may said, that it effectually evades the discussion of the Wilmot Proviso, and all the evils which must fellow in its train. This is a very great recommendation; but it involves another considers tion. It would be a compromise on the part of the South It would be equivalent to saying we will reject an undoubted good for fear tha receiving it may tempt our enemies to overleap the laws, and thus disunite the country. This najority an opportunity to do a great wrong.'

The Cincinnati Gazette, in a clear and able article (which we publish on first page) shows that another view may be taken of this great presented before. We call the attention of Southern Statesmen to it, and especially that of our able lawyers. In order that it may not escape them, we present it in brief (a liberty which our friends of the Gazette will excuse, even though we weaken the force of their argument) and, in such form, as will enable all to understand

clearly the view. Under the proposition to acquire territory. these questions arise:

Shall this territory be free territory? Shall it be slave territory !

Shall it be divided between slavery and free

To answer these questions fairly, we must de ermine what the Law declares.

It is agreed, that slavery is the creature of ositive law, and local in its character -- so absolutely local that a person held as a slave, in one jurisdiction, cannot be so held in another, where

the institution is not organized. It is agreed, also, that the Government of th United States has nething to do with slavery as the South to pursue at a crisis like this. If this be not such a one as deserves consideration, let necessarily, a State Institution, which can only

If slavery be local, if the Government of th United States can have, properly, nothing to do No man (I speak of Southern men) can re- with it, it follows: that Congress has no power fuse to admit the justice of the South's resis- to institute slavery where it does not exist, and, therefore, none to establish it in Free Territory which may be acquired. What the States may do, when organized in such territory, is another question, which can be considered when it ari-

# This, then, is the conclusion:

1st. That slavery connot be introduced in any territory, now free, except by positive law. 2nd. That Congress has no power to enac

Congress may enforce the provisions of the Constitution in favor of personal freedom: but it cannot introduce slavery against the Constitution. Mr. Justice McLean on circuit, and at Washington, has decided:

"If slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandise, that cannot divest them of the leading and controlling quality of persons How, when, where? "The tariff," responds our by which they are designated in the Constitution. The character of property is given to them by the local law. This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected by the Fedtory." "Well, well," testily continues the eral authorities; but the Constitution acts upon Again:-

"The power over slavery belongs to the States respectively. It is local in its character, and its effects; and the transfer of slaves can-Again:-

"The Constitution acts upon a State, and not upon a Territory.'

Do not these decisions-do not the principles contained in them-as regards human servitude,-leave to legislation no other than a damental doctrines, that slavery is local, and Powers around them. They will not submit to that the Government of the United States cannot introduce it into territory now free? If so, is not this the true and strong ground? Is it not the only safe ground for Statesmen to oc-Southern Statesman of eminence-one whom cupy? It is a Constitutional plat-form on which tion, and with it, a conciliating, but yet glorious national spirit.

> The Mobile Herald must perceive, if this view be correct, that there will be no "eva-South"-"no tyrannous majority" at the says, the democracy of the Free States. A lead-North, doing, or seeking to do, "a great wrong." er before us, in an able Southern Journal, de-The law of the land settles the question. Yet in cleares its alienation. "The Southern democdoing so, it protects the States against any in- racy" it says "have little real sympathy and terference, while it forbids Congress from insti- few points in common with the Northern detuting slavery in territory now free. But we mocracy." And in response to this, other parefer the Herald, and thinking men, to the ar- pers of the same ilk exclaire heartily-"Stick to ticle from the Cincinnati Gazette, and the au-

# Brazil.

Hen. HENRY A. Wise has reached home. Befor leaving the Court of Brazil, he enclosed documents from our Government, approving his conduct, when applying for his passports, and accompanied them with tart remarks. The documents were returned unnoticed. He re-

On the 28th of August, Mr. Tod. our Minister, presented his credentials, and made an ap-The Wilmot Proviso principle, therefore, is propriate address. To this the Emperor replied

"I receive with pleasure the credentials which you present me in the name of my good friend, the President of the United States. They show that the same friendship and good understanding subsist between my government and that of your country, and of which I believe you to be a true interpreter, who will remove the weighty fliculties in which your immediate predecessor involved himself."

The French ambassador was then presented. and after his audience was concluded, Mr. Tod presented the Secretary of the American Legation and several officers of the United States Navy.

# Frigute Rarston.

This frigate, lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, caught fire last Monday week. The Steamer Jewess approached; but owing to the gate, only two passengers-Dr. R. PIEMONT and and the Democracy of the North." Mr. Mornis, of North Garolina, with two slaves, could be induced to go on board of her. But these volunteers worked bravely, and being soon after aided by the mea and engine of the U. S.

in November. One notice stration for drawing off the Northern Whigs from the support of the Wilmot Proviso. But Mr. Calhoun ('E.' forgets) has not stopped at defence: He has impicusly proclaimed, 'They who are not for us are against us.' You North-Those who were attacked dropped at de-down in a state of letharry, and at the end of or three hours expired without any convali circulation. From Teheran the cholera successively Ispahan, Shiraz and Bagdad, it made still greater ravages. From Bag was carried on in December by the pilgr Mecca. It was on the 29th of September that it made its first appearance at Tauris, and on October 29th attained its height, carrying off in that short interval no fewer than 6000 vic-

It was at Salvan in October-at Tifflis during the summer of 1846-at Rostoff and other towns in Southern Russia later. The commu nication between Rostoff and Odessa had been stopped in consequence of it.

The reports seem to us very much exaggerated. Two thousand persons, for instance, are said to have perished out of a population of 8000

in one place!

Emancipation in the West Indies. We wish sometimes, that a few wise and large-minded Southrons, would visit the West Indies, and let us know, in their view, what are the fruits of Emancipation there. The accounts are contradictory in a certain way. Yet from all that we can learn the colored people, as a whole, are doing well, and, where they can obtain land, securing their independence:

Very much stress is laid on the decres sugar, &c., by the Charleston Mercury, as showing that Emancipation works badly, This in our view, amounts to nothing. There is no is yielding a right to avoid giving a tyrannous harder work than sugar making. The freed slaves, having an opportunity to find other employment would naturally avoid it. And after all, the question is not, whether more or less of any article is made, but whether the general well-being has been advanced by Eman-

Viewed in this light, we have read no author and spoken to no traveler, English or American, who does not pronounce Emancipation a blessing. Why, if it be otherwise, are the plan- kee! ters in Guiana, &c. &c., so determined to have

We stated some time since, that we did exactly understand the condition of affairs in this country. We have endeavored since to inform ourselves, and proceed to give the result of our inquiries.

Switzerland is formed into twenty-two can tons. Each canton has one vote, or delegate, in the Diet; and this Diet is the Government of The inequality of representation is very great.

Berne has a population of 450,000; Zurich, 250,000: Uri, 15,000. Yet they have all equal Each canton is a sovereignty, and three of

them, Basie, Appenzell; Unterwalden, are diviand country, and of Appenzell, Inner Rhoden, and Ausser Rhoden, differ from each other vitally. Thus these cantons-having only one vote-neutralize each other in the Diet. Switzerland contains 2,400,000 people; of

these 900,000 are Catholies, the rest Protestants. The members of the Diet are representatives of their cantons; they are not independent, bu: obey instructions. They are given some times a discretionary power; but not often. The representative votes as deputy; he speaks as counsel, for his canton.

The Diet, or Federal compact, is for general surposes; each cauton attends to hama affaire; and the Diet has no right to interfere with them. There can be no action in the Government except that action be unanimous. And from this cause springs all the political troubles of Switzerland.

render void the famous treaty, of August, 1815. On the 20th August last a majerity, including twelve cantons, and two half cantons, declared that the separate league of seven cantons, called sent of Prussia. The other European powers the Sonderbund was a violation of the Federal were not consulted. Russia, indeed, has alone pact, and directed its dissolution. These canundermined the treaty of Vienna. tons-Lucerne, Fribourg, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Uri, Zug, and Valuis-refused to obey the order of the Diet.

As yet no steps have been taken to enforce the order. Austria undertook to supply the Sonderbund with ammunition and arms; but they were detained at Tessin, and have been sequestered by order of the Diet. In addition, the Diet has warned the seven cantons to cease making military preparations, has expelled certain officers &c. &c. Still the Sonderbund continues to arm.

In this state of affairs, Foreign Powers have atterapted to interfere; but with no good result. The Swiss are jealous. They distrust all the interference. Will there becivil war? The aspect is threatning. But we think the present troubles of Switzerland will lead to consultation and a revision of their Federal Pact, and the establishment of a Government, having unity of design, and the central power to give force and influence to Swiss Nationality. We hope, at Sweden. But the French revolution turned least, that this will be the end of all their present troubles.

The ultra perpetualist papers of the South though democratic "detest," as one of them

that dectrine, and the South is safe." The Charleston (S. C.) News talks after this fashion:

"The Southern Democracy have little real sympathy, and few points in common, with Northern Democracy. There may be motives of party expediency, but none of permanent connection between them. The Democrats of the North have frequently blended themselves with anti-social tenets and the doings of ultra reformers, which Southern Democrats have never sanctioned or upheld. The position of the latter forbids this. Their scheme of Southern omestic policy, the whole frame-work of its social organization, places them in social opposition to, however at times in political association, with Northern Democrats. Besides general causes of alienation, the whole tendency of Northern Democracy is subversive of the founlations on which repose the security of the The institutions which are most cher-South. The institutions before the popular or ished at the South bend before the popular or Democratic impulses at the North. The judicial tenure of office is more open to change with Prussia, which guaranteed the reconstrucgandists of infidelity have their theatres of dis-State, congregate and find audiences. In the South, all this is reversed. The Southern Demo-South, all this is reversed. The Southern Democrats not only respect the rights of property, and the institutions by which they are guarded, among themselves, but are willing to follow the lessons of the Constitution, in respecting those rights among those with whom they are, under that Constitution, politically associated. Thus, then, is a broad ineffaceable line drawn, from circumstances, between the Democracy of the South and the Democracy of the North."

So then "grayty expediences" is all that some distinct treaties were formed between Russia and Prussia, Prussia and Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia and Austria, Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia and Austria, Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia and Austria, Prussia and Pruss

So then, "party expediency" is all that sometimes bind the North and the South tegether! But dismemberment of Poland. Russia consequent. we dot down these doings to let our democratic ly carried the day. But the treaty of May 3 friends in the mid-slave States knew how far their 1815, established the independence of Cracow brethren in the South go. They will reflect and the Northern courts, Russia, Prussia, and upon the subject. They will see and say wheth- Austria guaranteed it. er there is "an ineffaceable line" drawn between the democracy of the South and the North. in 1846, and the annulment makes void the by large audiences.

trenty of Vienna in 1815. They undo in 1846. ond (Ve.) Reselve hey did in 1815, at their will. Would that the South would awake, New first, as to the motives of these Powers ern trade, and Russian aggrandison

ule. It is the military power, and will extend from her own industry,—she will bring about an era when the designs of Providence will no longer be thwarted by the apathy of man, and the South will occupy the position of the strong instead of the feeble—the protector instead of tself, South and West. Prussia may resist; ught to resist; and we think will; but the Czar is preparing to play a bold game, and, it will s uire all the wisdom of Europe, to keep up thepalance of power. Turkey may fall within the Well and sensibly spoken! Strongly put, rasp of Russia, as readily as Poland; the Medi-

brother, as every Southren will admit! But how shall the South awake from the "apa Egypt? thy" which enfeebles her? How rouse the spirit But, second, as to the effect of the annul of enterprize, and rise to greatness? How cease ment of the treaty of Vienna, by the annihilafrom thwarting the designs of Providence? We waste our strength by clinging to an institution which paralyses us. That, and that

e protected."

ficulty?

can never be nerved by the spirit of enterprize.

ties. Is the Virginia planter deficient in per-

sonal pride? No man has more of it. Yet he

ands, and convert them into fertile fields before

ulture, is becoming more and more impoverish-

ed every day! Does the Carolinian lack energy

of character? Where instructed, no human be-

ng can do or dare more. Yet he cannot lift a

finger in building a railway, or starting a manu-

factory, without the aid of a "scoundrel Yan-

No! no! Mr. Republican! We have to open

our eyes to the cause of all our difficulty-te

see it-and to clutch and KILL it, before the

South can "occupy the position of the strong,

nstead of the feeble, the protector, instead of

the protected." And yet, those of us who are

endeavoring to bring about this result-who

come bluff up to the point, speaking honestly

the truth, while others are talking round and

about and at it, vet never naming it-are de-

nounced, decried, abused, as if we sought to hurt,

and not to bless our native land! Shame upon

this spirit! Shame upon the men who confess

Iron Trade in France

eeded one hundred and sixty millions of francs.

It has doubled itself in twenty years

Fall of Cracow-Treaty of Vienna.

In 1815 the Congress of the European Pow-

ers met at Vienna to settle the terms of a gener-

al peace, and establish stipulations which should

These stipulations have been observed until

the annihilation of Cracow as a free city, and

territory, and its annexation to Austria, has

abrogated them, in part, and will, eventually,

This destruction of Cracow resulted from the

will of Russia and Austria, and the forced con-

The Edinburgh Review for April contains a

quare German miles, extending from Smo-

of September of that year, 4000 of these square

ween Prussia and Poland, which guaranteed

1892, the Prussian minister conveyed the dis-

leasure of the King towards the Peles for

having formed a constitution without his

knowledge. Still three times afterwards did

land. But from this hour a second partition

was resolved upon. Russia won over Prussia.

Square miles.

4,553

2,030

1,661

Prussia obtained, in fact, the best share; but

in 1806 she lost her advantage. In 1807 the

Duchy of Warsaw was created, with a territory

of 1850 square miles (German) and a popula-

tion of 2,200,000 taken from the Prussian portion

of Poland. In 1809, by the treaty of Vienna.

Western Gallicia, from the Austrian share, was

added. This gave this little State 2,800 square

This was the condition of Eastern Europe on

the morrow of a storm which had lasted for a

That independence these same powers annul

miles, and made its population 3,780,000.

quarter of a century.

three powers:

1793

1795

1793

Russia,

Prussia.

Austria.

2.700.000

1.200,000

1.000.000

1.837.000

Square miles.

1.975

1.280

be the international law of Europe.

That treaty was made.

1. To settle existing difficulties.

2. To secure a permanent peace.

miles were appropriated as follows:

Cast Iron.

Iron. 144,000 tons.

210,000 "

342,000 "

This is the return of it:

In 1825 190,000 tons.

1835 995,000 "

1845 439,000 "

tion of Cracow, as an independent territory. It has shocked Europe. True, it relieves progress: France from the restrictions imposed on her by the treaty of 1815. But it makes Switzerland Great Britain, 1835, 23,798,186 bls. 4,210,301 bls. "

"1842, 15,613,269 " 12,959,671 " alone, breeds all our "apathy." What, then, as the treaty of 1815. But it makes Switzerland good citizens, and good christians, should we de tremble, and induced Queen Victoria to apply except remove, at once, the cause of the difwords, in her address from the throne, to Northern Powers, which kept their amban We may preach from now 'till doomsday about the respectability of labor; we may talk away from the halls of Parliament. It leaves with all the earnestness which man can feel in Europe, politically, without chart. She has behalf of enterprize; -we cannot feel the one, or now, in one sense, no international law. What be quickened by the other, while slavery curses will be the result, cannot be foreseen. But we our soil. Is it not madness-folly-and worse think the end will be, that the European powers et, impiety, then, to refuse to consider this not even excepting Austria, when Metternich subject, to act upon it, and thus to "thwart the dies, will combine against Russia, and seek to

designs of Providence,"and keep the South forput a limit to her dominion. If this be done, Poland may yet have a nam "Apathy!" The boys of the South, nursed and an existence! Even Cracow may flourish amid slavery, know not what labor means. and be free! And Italy know, and enjoy, th The men of the South, reared up in dependence, sweets of Liberty! Indeed, should this be th result, European policy will be remoddelled, and When we are bid to shake off this apathy-to European improvement begin to equal or fole men of action-we are bid to do impossibililow British example.

Melville and the Missionaries. The veracity of the author of "Typee and permits the Northener to take up his worn out Omoo," as regards his report of Missionary proceedings in Polynesia, is boldly questioned his eyes, while his "used" farm, under slave w a writer in the Tribune. He is declared to

> "The shameless herald of his own licentious ness, and the pertinacious traducer of loftier The author of these books has not noticed this assault. He is, we learn, about publishing Patents taken out in 1846. 465 nother work, and in it he may have his "say."

More Territory. We are in receipt of a letter marked "pr vate," from a Southern Statesman; protesting against the prohibition of Slavery in new terri-

"I would," says he, "go against the war, instanter, if I thought this would be the result. What are we to do! We must have an outlet for our slaves; if we don't, God knows what will happen to us then! Our young men seek he battle-field from excitement, for distinction: they would win honors there. We, their olders, encourage them, not because the glitter of the paulette blinds us, but because the terrible evil this spirit! Shame upon the men who confess of slavery presses us at every point. Why the difficulty, yet FEAR to declare the cause should the North madden us by refusing the South a retreat? Why drive us to desperation by hedging in the plague spot, and killing us all with it?

We stop here. We understand our corres This branch of business gives employment to ded into two half cantons each, which are also 51,000 men; the result of their labor in 1845 ex- pondent; we know the nature of his appeal The iron trade has increased rapidly in France. print, to pender over them-to think where they lead-what they demand.

increase of railroads, that it will increase more 11 lb. 10 oz. of bread. Monday 23d July, the wealth. rapidly than ever for many years yet to come. Customs bill of entry (exclusive of coast-wise importations) showed the following quantity of

food:			
Flour	54,373	barrels.	10,239,616 lbs
Wheat	9,016	quarters,	4,615,680
do.		sacks.	1,649,200
do.	101	bags,	4,555,040
do.	22,412	bushels,	1,344,720
Indian Meal	11,116	barrels,	2,134,272
Indian Corn	11,759	quarters,	5,644,320
do.	13,759	sacks,	3,690,120
do.	7,391	bags,	2,069,480
do.		bushels,	2,097,600
do.		barrels,	1,297,384
Bread		barrels,	33,600
do.		bags,	90,160
Rye Meal	1,055,	bags,	295,400
Oats		quarters,	432,000
Barley		quarters,	600,000
Beans		quarters,	957,000

43 896 195 The Prison Convention

A Convention was recently held in New short and able examination of this treaty, and York city to consider every thing connected we propose, briefly to give the views it presents, with Prisons. The following subjects will

as the subject is one of interest at the present come up before them: 1. A comparison of the advantages and dis-The Polish republic in 1772 covered 13,000 advantages of the separate and congregate systems of prison government.
2. The best means of securing a uniform me lensko to the province of Silesia. On the 18th thod of reporting prison statistics. 3. The proper length of sentences, and the

extent of the discretion that should be conferred opulation.

4. The best method of supplying the prison1,800,000 ers with food and clothing. 5. Prison labor to be considered russia, 630 416,000 tion to the separate and congregate systems re-spectively; its effects on the habits and merals of the prisoners; its productiveness, &c; its in-

the latter her independence. This guaranteed merits of the contract system. 6. The imposition of fines, and the conditions to which they shall be subjected. was to be sustained by England, Holland, and 7. The best method of appointing prison public attention to other matters, and in June officers, and the proper tenure of their office 8. A comparison of the criminal laws of dif-ferent States, and the best means of securing uniformity therein.

9. The classification of crimes 10. The use and limits of the pardoning Prussia ratify and confirm her alliance with Po- power. 11. The discipline of prisons and the treat ment of prisoners, 12. The organization of County prisons.

and then secured her alliance by a bribe in the The Committe of arrangements is compo way of territory. Thus stand the shares of the of Hon. W. McCoun, Hon. JOHN DUER, Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS, JOHN D. Russ, M. D. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Esq., 3.000.000 ISAAC T. HOPPER (the well-known Quaker,) WILLIS HALL, Esq., and Prof. THEODORE TEL-1.000,000

We hope the results of their deliberations will be widely circulated. They ought to be put into the hands of every legislator, and of every manager of prisons, in the land.

# Odde and Ends.

The Tribune London Correspondent says: The ladies of Rome are diligently engaged in embroidering scarfs as prizes for the best marksmen in the musket exercise among the Dr. Alder, the new Chief Rabbi, in London

has caused it to be intimated that no member of the Jewish persuasion who is the keeper of an improper house, will be permitted to attend the In 1813, Napoleon lost ground. In February, of that year, Russia had signed a treaty, at Kalisz, fect, as large numbers of Jews de keep such houses, and they will not submit to be shut out

ranks of Northern Democracy. It is there And the ti-Renters, Socialists, Communists, and the entire tribe of ultra reformers, in Church and State, congregate and find audiences. In the South, all this is reversed. The Southern Democracy. It is a perfect treaties were formed between Russia.

forse, and that she was resolved upon the entire interesting occasion.

The English are persevering in their experi ents of growing Cotton in North Eastern Aus-

tralia, and India. We must not suppose, that this depends upon dividual effort. The Government of Great with the empire of the Czar. The latter will Britain is energetically bent upon succeeding. It is certain, then, that the experiment will not be abandoned, and that success will, ultimately

On Sept. 2d, the Manchester Chamber of Com serce heard a report from Mr. Lang as to the ellence of the land of North Eastern Australia in producing Cotton. The samples offerterranean, as well as the Black sea; and why not ed were pronounced "of very good quality." A short time ago Australia began to compete with foreign countries in the English weol-marketnow that country imports one-fourth of all the wool brought into Great Britain. Mark her

> This is a rapid advance, and shows if the peo ple there were stimulated (as they are) to the eduction of Cotton, that in a short time Manhester might count upon Australia as a sure Cotton region-capable of making her independent of the United States.

Soon after, these 500 bales of India Cotton were exhibited at Manchester. It was readily taken by the spinners. The Cotton was clean, and the only complaint was as to the shortness of the staple. Land has been secured near the coast in the Coimbaton district which will produce 1,000 pounds to the acre, of longer staple. Ninety bales of it were brought forward and quickly disposed of. The English Cotton growing experiment is fairly under way, and the prophecy is, that, in ten years, the yield of Australia and India will make the manufacturers of Great Britain independent, measurably, of the United States.

Patente The National Era publishes a table showing the number of patents taken out in 1846, as illustrating the influence which slavery has on

Free States. Slave States. Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, and the terriory of Winconsin contributed nothing. The

,		
patents range as	follo	WS:
Free States	13591	Slave States & Dis
Maine,	6	District of Columbi
New Hampshire	, 6	Delaware,
Vermont,	14	Maryland,
Rhode Island,	3	Virginia,
Connecticut,	28	North Carolina,
Massachusetts,	56	South Carolina,
New York,	197	Georgia,
New Jersey,	9	Alabama,
Pennsylvania,	92	Louisiana,
Ohio,	29	Mississippi,
Michigan,	5	Kentucky,
Indiana,	10	Missouri,
Illinois,	9	Texas,
Iowa,	1	
THE RESERVE THE A CO.		BILL STATE STATE STATES
Total,	465	Total,

gives to invention and labor, and how slavery depresses both. The South abounds most in tew, at the raw material; the North works it up. The South has richer resources; the North by invention makes them contribute to her wealth. The South relies on the produce of slave la-The amount of food exported to Great Bri- bor, and her fertile lands are worn out, and her tain during the drouth was enormous. Think population waning; the North relies on free of improvement than the increase of works of of breadstuffs enough reaching Liverpool, in labor, and her sterile lands are made rich, while rance, and the probability is, owing to the one day, to give every individual in the kingdom all the time she is increasing in population and

## Arrival of the Steame

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on Sunday rom Liverpool, and the Missouri from Cherbourg, bringing dates to the 5th from England, and the 1st from France.

Produce down-there had been a further decline in Flour and Cotton. The money market was still depressed-all speculative action had

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 61/6 P. M. A postcript from Philadelphia of dates from iverpool, Oct. 5th, states that prices for Flour were advancing, that Western, in bond, was held at 28s. Wheat was firm. Indian Corn in demand, and market active.

The Strame After the first of October, we are to have Steamers every week from Europe. The Cunard line leave England on the 4th and 19th, and Boston the 1st and 15th of every month. The French will sail as follows:

From Havre.			From N. Y
Missouri,	September	30	October
Philadelphia,	October	10	November
New York,	October	24	November
Union,	November	10	December
Missouri.	November	24	December
Philadelphia,	December	23	January
New York,	January	22	February
Union,		21	March
Missouri,	March	21	April
A STATE OF THE STA	Tabi		100 (CES)

There are accounts from Tahiti to the close of May. A writer from Papeite thus reviews the state of affairs under date of the 25th of that boy lies, onth:-Since the Queen placed herself under the protection of the French, in the early part of February last, she has resided here, having merely made one or two trips round the island. She was well received by Gevernor Bruat, who gave her apartments in Government-house until her own house, which is adjoining, was put in order for her reception. I have been two or three times at Government-house, when I have always met her Majesty and family; and, to all appearance, they are treated with every attention and respect by the French officers and by the other residents also.

The on dit respecting the means of the Queen's future support is, that she is to receive \$5,600 per annum from France, besides what revenue may arise from her lands, or from any former taxes on her people. Mr. Salmon, an Englishman, long resident here, and married to a relative of the Queen's, is appointed her private tive of the Queen's, is appointed her private secretary, and I suppose will be paid by the

The Queen seems under no restriction interviews, and she frequently walks about Papeite and enters into conveniation freely. The subjected natives reside in several parts of the island, and are supported by the natural produce of the soil and of the sea, much as heretofore.

#### The following are the members of the courtmartial which has been instituted for the trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont, of the regiment of mount-

Brev. Brig. Gen. G. M. Brooke, Col. 5th In. Col. S. Churchill, Inspector General.
Col. J. B. Crane, 1st Artillery.
Brev. Col. M. M. Payne, 4th Artillery.
Brev. Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, Corp. of Top.

ed rifemen:

Lieut. Col. J. P. Taylor, Subsistence Dep't. Lieut. Col. R. E. DeRussy, Corps. of Eng. Brev. Lieut. Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Dep't. Maj. R. L. Baker, Ordnance Department. Maj. J. D. Graham, Corps of Top. Engineers. Maj. R. Delafield, Corps of Engineers. Brev. Maj. G. A. McCall, Asst. Adj't. Gen. Maj. E. W. Morgan, 11th Infantry.
Capt. John F. Lee, Ordnance Department, appointed the Judge Advocate of the court.
The court, we understand, is ordered to as

semble on the 2d day of November next, at Fort Monroe, Va., being the most convenient mili-tary station where adequate public quarters can be furnished for its accommodation.

Business in Boston.—We learn from the Boston Journal, that the amount of free imports into that city for the first six months of the present year, was \$12,799,855, and the amount of dutiable imports, \$24,866,536. Amount of exports for the same period—domestic \$4,058,895—foreign \$848,184; making an aggregate of \$5,457,079.

Madame Ablamewics

We learn that this delightful vocalist will revisit our city shortly, and that she will give one or two concerts, commencing on Friday or Saturday next. We hall her return with pleasure, and have no doubt that she will be greeted to was 28,117 bags, against 37,313 bags last And how simple and tree in the first! Say, mother,—as you remember the bud taken away—does not the business that the export of this song touch thy heart? Dos't not see the Coffice from that port to the United States, from January 1st, to date, was 370,478 bags, being 69,181 bags less than during the corresponding period of 1846. The amount exported to Buston was 28,117 bags, against 37,313 bags last

REVIEW.

KNICKERBOCKER, October.—This periodical is fresh as ever. We always find good reading natter in it, and as for the Editor's Table it is full to overflowing of genial feeling, and

nerry humor. Some of the wags of New England used to tell a story of one of their countrymen going on board a steamer, and being wonder-struck at the man in "the little house on top." Nor was his curiosity lessened by the solema nouncement-"No conversation allowed." Ha peeped in; he saw the man at the wheel, and the ropes flying; and all day long he staid near is He went to bed, and the first thing he did in the morning was to go on deck, when to his nishment, the man was still at the wheel, the wheel going round, and the ropes flying roun as fast as ever. He could keep in no lar "Waal," says he, "sk-r-eowing her up vot.

Clark is like the helmsman vet-dealing out wit and humor monthly making his readers laugh, as if he had tire" in him. He touches upon "th and bloody ground. He says:

We have before encountered som main incidents in the story of 'A ! Horse-Swapper in Old Kentucky.' The tuckian, 'ready for a trade,' exchanges rel' for the pedlar's 'Old Gray;' but f latter indisposed to move a peg, after he cured him, he denounces the Yankee for dler, who only laughs at and tanta return. Presently the 'cute peddler prize, but 'Sorrel' is as immoveable moth Cave. After trying a long time in value start the obstinate animal, the Kentuckian soles him with: 'Straanger, you kin start him you'll only bring some shavin's and kindle if ire under him! That's the way I get him go ing, mornings?' The affair was brought to a close by a game of 'Old Sledge' to see who the other's hands.

But the best story told is of Powers, and Yankee. This is his account. By the by, it may not be amiss to remark in

passing, that it was this identical 'Greek Slave' concerning which the ensuing colloquy took place between the sculptor himself and a successful Yankee speculator, who had 'come over to see Ew-rope.' Scene, Powers's studio at Florthe inventive faculty. Thus stands the relative ence: Enter Stranger, spitting, and wiping his lips with his hand: 'Be yeou Mr. Prowers, the Skulpture?' 'I em a sculptor, and my name is Powers.' 'Y-e-a-s; well, I s'pected so; they tell'd me yeou was-y-e-a-s. Look here-drivin' a pretty stiff business, eh? 'Sir!' 'Isay, plenty to du, ch? What d's one o' them fetch?' 'Sir!' 'I ask't ye what's the price of one o' them sech as yeou're peckin' at neow. 18 1 am to have three thousand dollars for this 13 when it is completed.' 'W-h-a-t!!--heow much?' 'Three thousand dollars.' 'T-h-r-e-e t.h-e-o-u-s-a-n-d d-o-l-l-a-r-s! Han't state wary riz lately? I was cal'latin' to purchase some; but it's tew high. How's paintin's? 'Guess I must git some paintin's. T-h-r-e-e t-h-e-o-u-s-a-n-d d-o-l-l-a-r-s! Well, it is a trade, skulpin' is; that's sartain. What do the make yoou pay for your tools and stuff? S'pec my oldest boy, Cernas, could skuip; 'fact, I know he could. He is always whittlin' reound, and cuttin' away at things. I wish you'd 'gree to take him as a 'prentice, and let him go at it full Facts like these, show what a spring freedom | chisel. D' you know where I'd be liable to put him cout? He'd cut stun a'ter a while with the best of ye; he would-and he'd make money d-o-l-l-a-r-s.' And the 'anxious inquirer' left the presence.

Youth's Visiter-a monthly periodical, edited by Mrs. S. W. Jewett, and Miss H. D. Bartlett. Cincinnati. There is no more gratifying sign this class. Childhood will be busy. If not well employed, it will be ill employed. Blessed are they, therefore, who by simple stories, or sweet songs, or the relation of touching incidents, interest and instruct children-make them read eagerly-and look for the little monthly, to which they subscribe, as earnestly as they would for the approach of a great holiday. The Youth's Visiter is "just the thing." We

read it with interest, and know that it must please, as well as improve, its young subscribers. Its conductors are well qualified for the post they fill. Mrs. S. W. Jewett writes with a sweetness of temper, and an earnestness of spirit, which assure us, that she loves the "little ones," and would breathe into their hearts pure desires, and fill their bosoms with true views of duty. We subjoin two of her contributions to the last Youth's Visiter:

# The Child's last Dream.

"Look out of the window, dear mother, and ses, My beautiful cloud-car is waiting for me, ts steeds are the breezes of morning that fly. With the quickness of thought through the arch of the sky.

My cloud-car is ready, I long to be gone: Never fear for me, mother, my spirits are light, They would soar of themselves to those regions Let me go-let me go-'tis a glorious morn, My steeds will not tarry, and I must begone.

24 Oh, mother, dear mother, how sweet is the morn,

'My son, thou art dreaming," the mother re-

"Some vision of sleep hath thy senses beguiled. The morning is cloudless-oh, rest thee my 'No, mother, dear mother, it was not a dream,

bathed my hot brow in the cool running

slept, oh! how sweetly! among the fresh And cool on my breast fell the gentle dew showam well, and my spirit is joyous and free, A thousand sweet voices are calling to me.

'Now sleep thee, my child," said the mother and pressed The form of her loved one in grief to her breast, Let me sing thee to rest, thou art weary, I know, Thy cloud-car will tarry-not yet caust thou

"Oh, mother, dear mother, they becken me on, Now kiss me, I pray thee, and let me be gone, Oh! hold me not, mother, they're calling me Oh! bright is the garland they've twined for my brow; They call me, dear mother, look up when I'm

Nor weep that I leave thee this glorious morn.' God bless thee, fond mother, left desolate now, 'Tis the cold touch of death on that beautiful brow. Look up," nor thus bend o'er the tenantless Sweet voices from Heaven called the spirit away

"Little Nell." Have you read of little Nelly? A sweet and gentle child, How in a home all dreary, Like some fair flower she smiled? She lived with an old grandfather, The poor man loved her well, She had no other parent, The orphan little Nell.

No parents and no play-fellows To make her childhood bright, But she grew up in the city, Alone and out of sight; Her heart was filled with longings Mid trees and flowers to dwell, But such was not her happy lot, Poor, homeless little Nell.

This is a sweet sad story: How by the old man's side She lived through toil and sorrow, And early drooped and died; But gentle death released her, She now in Heaven doth dwell, For angels beckened to her, The dying little Nell.

How touching the first! Say, mother,-as

And how simple and true is "Little Nell!"-

For angles beckoned to her The dying little Nell.

~ 1000 1000 1000 1000

We can heartily commend the Youths Visi ter to our young friends.

SLAVE HOLDING EXAMINED BY THE LIGHT OF THE BIBLE. - The author of this book, Rev. H. W. Brisbane, was born in South Carolina, and reared a slave-holder.

He exemined the Bible to defend slavery; he became convinced he was in error, and not only unitted all the slaves he held, but, at great serifice, re-purchased those he had sold, and

This act stript him of nearly Il his worldly means. But this did not disturb im; he went on, laboring with a light heart, a full faith in justice and right. A more us man never lived.

can such a man speak, and be powerless ians refuse to hear him? His story is fold. But there is so much freedom from nch clearness - so much thoroughness of such method—that we wish his little ld be placed in every man's hand over

trust means will be taken to give it. re, a wide circulation.

to the Geology of Kentucky. le authors of this pamphlet have been for I years engaged in making a collection of of Kentucky, and the fruits of their researches of Europe, and thus to fix the relative age of our rocks. It appears that we live upon Strata which belong to a very ancient system, and our organic forms are among the earliest types of animal existence. Beginning with the primitire rocks, in which class is included granite, the first Strata met with ascending that contain traces of organic life are those which constitute the Silurian system, and to this system the lowat layers on our Fails belong. To this system he Decenian of Europe succeeds, and this sysmalso has its equivalent on the Falls. Upon ne Devonian rocks the Carboniferous, system re poses in Kentucky, and with it our Strata coase These facts are satisfactorily brought out in the nemoir before us, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to geologists abroad. The object of its authors was to give the scientific rather than the economical geology of Kentucky, but we hope the day is not distant when the Legislature of our State will call for such a surrey as will develope, not only its rich scientific treasures, but also its great mineral re-

#### The Poetic Lacon.

This beautiful little volume is very creditable the taste of the author, Mr. Ben. Casseday. bining poetic beauty with moral truth. One cannot open to any page without having his eyes greeted by the sparkling of many gems. his the very book to carry with you in your pocket. It will at any time suggest agreeable and useful trains of thought. It is full of electric sparks which may kindle the flame in your

## Political Movements.

We had prepared for our present number copious extracts from Mr. Webster's speech to the recent Whig Convention of Mass., but the crowded State of our columns, compels us to defer them 'till next week.

The Whig Convention of Massachusetts met and parted not in the best humor. The minority was large. Indeed the Boston Whig claims that it was the majority. But if so, how could it be silenced? How put down? The results of these differences will be seen hereafter; especially at Washington, and next year.

The Democratic Convention of New York, was helly divided. The two divisions of the Administration party in that State designate each other as "Hunkers" and as "Barnburners." respectively. In the Convention, the "Hunkers," after a severe contest, got the ascendency. This was done by ejecting some of the other side from the seats they claimed in the Convention. Among the ejected ones was JOHN VAN Buzz, who fought to the last. The session appears to have been very stormy.

In reference to the doings of the Convention,

The later proceedings of the meeting were doing of a minority of the Convention. The principal representative of the federal governcity, himself saw that the proceedings had no more authority than those of any other inforore in pieces the paper which contained the ress and resolutions were supported.

The names of the persons nominated by the onvention are already before our readers. A two sources-first, from the nominations being Descreed, That white we plan the conthe general sense of the party represented by the Convention. The public have had before them the proceedings of the Convention and the manes of the persons recommended. It is for them to judge in what degree the recommendation is the persons recommended. eing made with fairness, as an expression of tion is fair and judicious.

The Whig Convention of New York adjourned giving three cheers for Henry Clay.

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, large and enthusiastic, was held in Bourbon. Hon. Garrett Davis opposed the nomination, a on the ground, that he was ignorant of the General's opinions. W. W. Alexander replied. Gen. Taylor was nominated by acclamation.

The True Democrat (Whig) of Cleveland, Ohio, in an able article, opposes Mr. Clay's his Alabama letter, and asks, "if the Liberty will hall with satisfaction any movements that role defeated him then, what may we not exexpect in '48. It says; or rather asks:

What stand has he taken in the great contest going on in Kentucky for amending the consti-tution of that State, that slavery may be abol-What has been his juffuence in espect to this Mexican war? The day has gone by when Mr. Clay can again receive the roles of Anti-Slavery men in the Whig party, unless he identifies himself, openly and boldly,

To this the New York Tribune replies: "We protest against the obvious assumption that Mr. Clay is hostile to the views of the Whigs of the Free States with regard to the acition of Territory that Slavery may be planted thereon, or that he would favor or desire the may hereafter be acquired by u.s. A fair con-sideration of his Raleigh letter on Texas affords evidence to our mind that Mr. Clay holds as we

jeture is complete. We can see "the ponent of the Wilmot Proviso, however beloved and honored. But our adversaries whispere four years 2go, 'How can you opponents of Annexation support Mr. Clay, who is a Southern man and of course for annexing Texas!' They were answered by his Raleigh letter. But for the Alabama letters, or rather the unfair use of them, Mr. Clay would now be President, by virtue of the support of Anti-Slavery men."

The Middlesex Whig Convention, (Massa chusetts) since the State Convention, have passed Mr. Palfrey's resolution, there being only four dissentents.

The Southern Patriot (S. C.) says, Mr. Web ster "must have been in bad company in the South." It declares that his views, as regards slavery, and Southern men, are wholly incor-

The Charleston Mercury referring to th Mass. Convention, and its refusal to pass Mr. Palfrey's resolutions, and Mr. Winthrop's speech thereupon, remarks:

Mr. Winterer's opposition to the resolution it will be perceived, was based not upon principle, but upon expediency merely-as to its effect upon the prospects of the party, or perhaps upon his own. And his views were twore fully developed in a second speech against the reso lution, which we find referred to, in the follow ing terms:

Mr. Winthrop gained the floor, called for the reading of the resolution, and proceeded to show how, if adopted, it would make a clean fracture in the Whig party, and lose for the party ten thousand votes out of this State for one thousand that it might gain in it.

Northern men commit, in our opinion, a serious error when they resort to any "political blind" on the subject of slavery. Better speak out. Better tell the whole truth. The South knows how to respect a man who does this -it be fossils which so much abound in this region will never sustain or honor a man, who fails here. Mr. Winthrop is more denounced, consequently, they have now begun to lay before the scientific in Southern papers than Mr. Palfrey. A public. They have been able to identify quite a Georgia paper says rather rudely-"Palfrey denumber of fossil animals found in different parts clares himself, and tells what he wishes to dohe is an avowed infidel. Winthrop, mouths out his prayer, yet would be what Pulfrey is if he dared.

The Richmond Republican says Mr. ster's speech at the Massachusetts Whig Convention will effectually kill his prospects in the

An important meeting has been held at Edge ield Court House, (S. C.) important as indicating he course of South Carolina.

The report assumes, that there is a settled hos ility in the Free States to slavery, and a deternination to interfere with it. Ten sovereign States, it says, have denounced the institution as a "sin, and blighting political evil." Their esolve is, to prevent the extension of slavery into new territory, and this is the interference omplained of. An Abolition paper conducted with boldness and ability is established at Washngton, and large funds subscribed to sustain it. The Report says:

In the non-slaveholding States no public man an be found, no matter what may be his opinions, who can lift himself above the influence of this increasing, and perhaps controlling power. the sentiments and measures referred to, are to give to the non-slaveholding States unlimited progression in the acquisition of territory, and stationary, until a deemed ruin, deliberately devised and prepared, shall burst upon them without the power of resistance.

It is to subject one body in a fixed and quiet position, to the collision of a stronger body, put in accelerated motion against it. It is subjecting the fate of slaveholders to the insulting interference and hostile aggression of those, who, having the feelings of jealous rivals, assume the hereafter, concerning the policy of holding tion as whites, and 16,020 against it. slaves, they will have no discretion left, but will be reduced to the condition of abandoning the use of their property, or holding it in ignomin ous subserviency to the dictation of others. In effect they are to be deprived of the freedom of decision in regard to their own rights. All this is to be effected, through the agency of Congress, that derives its powers from all the States, to be Hamer.

exercised for the joint benefit of all. The Report denies that Congress has exclusive ownership of the public domain, or exclusive sovereign dominion over it. Congress is only a trustee. The owners have a right to settle it, and to settle it as they please. If this be not so, then the South will be debased and disfranchised. The South has not been united. Neighborhood ealousies, and slothful apathy, have prevented No adequate demonstration of opposition has been manifested in the South. And the Report calls for, and demands a Southern union

and concludes as follows: With free trade, with an understanding that no moneyed institution under the pretext of cellecting revenue, and regulating exchanges, shall assume arbitrary power over sectional property, and with a further understanding that the revenues shall be expended only on objects falling within the purview of the Constitution, we are willing to stand by the Union to the last. In the Evening Post enters a sort of protest. It other words, all that we ask is a forbearance on the part of Congress to exercise any but fairly

delegated and plainly expressed powers. The South is willing to make proper sacrifitransacted without a quorum. The address was a lopted and the resolutions were passed without return no bounties, or extraordinary favors from a quorum. The exclusion of the resolutions the government. And in asking to be exempt against slavery in the new territories was the from the interference of wicked intermeddlers we do so, not so much for the cause of slavery as for the right of using and regulating it accorment in the Convention, the Postmaster of this ding to our own judgment and notions of poli-

We pledge ourselves to put everything at hazmal and miscellaneous meeting of citizens, and ard on the issue whether we shall be allowed to record of the insignificant vote by which the adand secured by the Federal Constitution. To act with efficiency and concert the Southern States should act with intelligence and prepara-States should act with intelligence of the some states should act with intelligence of the some states and act with intelligence of the some states and act with intelligence of the some states and act with intelligence of the some states are states and act with intelligence of the sound act with a sound which derives all its authority and force from RELY with confidence and safety. Resolved, That while we place a sacred value

them to judge in what degree the recommenda- fere with the institution of slavery, by excluding slaveholders from an equal participation in the use of the public domain, is a dangerous violation of the Federal compact, and a faithless disregard of amicable compromise, and should not be submitted to, if an effort be made to consum-

> Resolved. That we adopt substantially the principles asserted in the Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, passed in February last, and are willing to incur all the hazards of maintaining them in their ultimate consequences. Resolved, That we are willing to co-operate with our Southern brethren in all proper measeres, that may be devised by them, for averting

may indicate a purpose of concert.

Resolved, That as one of the means of procuring concert and insuring efficiency to a com-

mon design, we approve of the plan proposed by some of our most influential planters, to raise funds for the establishment of a press at report themselves to the inspector general of

Resolved, That in the establishment of this press we repudiate all idea of its being used for press we repudiate all idea of its being used for president-mapurty purposes—especially for President-ma-king—its aim being to expose the conduct of the with the cause of Liberty. And we predict, recreant, and to give true and authentic infurthat should he be a candidate, so far from receiving the vote of Chio, he will not even get willing the the Western Reserve; and we are willing that this prediction shall be remembered.

To this the New York Tribune replies:

Ciples and grounds upon which the saventuly states will maintain their rights, and especially to indicate to each other, should the occasion require it, the mode in which they will unite to require it, the mode in which they will unite to resiat lawless aggression in the last resort.

Expose the conduct of the recreant! Yes, says the Carolinian, "recreants abound."-"Give true and authentic information." "Aye," egalization of slavery on any territory which says the same authority, "we need that to expose Southern doughfaces." What then? Why this-that Carolina makes an iron bed and bids de that Territory Free until it passes into our every State in the South, and every man in the banks must ever remain so under our laws. If South, "fill it," or else die. "There can be on Slavery to Free territory between the Extension the subject of slavery," adds the Carolinian, Slavery to Free territory which may hereafto be acquired by our Government, we should relain.

South The Edgefield platform is the any say at once that it is idle to think of of the South. The Edgefield platform is the Candidate for next President. We only platform-not a line or letter of it must be be Whig vote of the Free States upon an op-

And pray what is to become of the Kentucky Whigs? They are not free trade, or hard meney

men-none of them are pro-slavery in the Carolinu sense. Where must Judge Nicholas, Senators Underwood, and Crittenden and Henry Clay himself go? They are forever doomed if this view prevail. And what is to become of Kentucky and Missouri Democrats? They differ wholly from the spirit of this theory; materially with it in letter. "Let all such men as THOMAS HART BENTON, and Borrs be cast outdamned"-adds the heated Carolinian-"let the line be drawn-let it be felt in pulpit, colleges, and everywhere." "Ave." responds the Charleston Mercury, speaking of institutions of learning, "it is incumbent on the South to afford no encouragement to such an institution, (a particular college) and to mark those who do, as of doubtful fealty to her honor and her interests."

This is going "the whole hog" in earnest .-We ask our Keatucky friends, of all sides, to ponder it! to say whether the mid-slave states can mount into this iron bed, and lay there on pain of being denounced as recreants-Southern doughfaces and what not. We rejoice that a pro-slavery paper is to be established at Washington, but we regret that this is to be its main object; (for the italics are not ours-the report is published as printed in South Carolina that the higher and truer ground, that of disseminating correct views, is made incidentaland especially do we regret that it is to be done only to prepare the South "for resistance to lawless aggression in the LAST RESORT." A man who seeks a quarrel will find one. A people that love blood will shed it.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury endorses the Edgefield meeting, and says the report and resolutions will meet a warm response in every Southern heart.

"A Kentuckian and a Democrat" wishes t

"Why it is dangerous in a free State to conend for free territory when it is not dangerous there to contend for territory without any restriction-that is, with the certainty that slavery will come along with it? I never was in a free State but once-and, if this be the fact, I don't want to go there again. We have more freedom than that, in Kentucky."

The nomination, or recommendation of M Webster, and the refusal to pass Mr. Palfrey's resolutions, by the Mass. Whig Convention, are subjects of earnest controversy in the Bay

NATIVE NOMINATIONS .- A Convention of Natives was held at Boston on Thursday. Thir teen cities and towns were represented by 279 delegates. Hon. Francis Baylies of Taunton, and Charles W. Moore of Charleston, were e-nominated as candidates for Governor and Lient. Governor; and Geo. Alexander Smith of Boston, and Daniel D. Moody of Munson, for electors at large. A series of resolutions was passed, concurring in the nomination of Gen. l'aylor for President, and Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury, for Vice President. A resolu tion that the capitation tax should be increased from \$25 to \$250, was passed, but subsequently

GEORGIA ELECTION .- Returns from the entir State has been received, and Towns, the Democratic candidate for Governor has elected by a majority of about 1600. The Whigs holding portion of the confederacy is to remain probably five in the Senate, and two in the House, making a majority of at least seven on joint ballot-thus securing two United States

> PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION .- Shunks's (D.) majority is between 15,000 and 20,000. The Democrats will have a majority in the House, and the Whigs in the Senate.

The recent rains have destroyed a large amount of corn and wheat in some of the lower counties of Penne sylvania and Maryland. Bridges and railroads have also been extensively injured at the East. On the sea coast it is probable much damage has been done in the ship FREE SUPPRAGE .- Returns from 114 towns in office of arrogant guardians. Whatever may be Connecticut give 4664 votes in favor of allow-the opinions of the slave-holding States, now or ing colored persons to vote on the same condi-DECLINES .- The Hon. H. FISH, just nomina-

ted as the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor of N. York, declines the nomination. Jonathan L. Morris, Dem., is elected to Congress from the 7th district, in Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen'l.

The Whigs of Ohio have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

Later from Mexico.

RELEASE OF CAPT. CLAY AND OTHERS. [Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 104 P. M.

New Orleans dates of the 14th, have been received by express. The steamer Fashion had arrived, direct from Vera Cruz. Mexico was still quiet, and in the possession

of the Americans. The whereabouts of Santa Anna is not known

supposed to be at Piometa. Several States have few days since, at Geneva. His disease was typhoid ever, which, nearly from the first, deprived him of the reason. For a number of days, previous to his death, he had no power of utterance, and he lay, for the most part, in a state of unconscious lethargy.—N. Y. Trib. declared him a traitor and have expressed a readiness to raise an army, if commanded by Paredes or Bustamente. Gens. G. Pillow and Worth are not dead; the

former was wounded, but not dangerously. The Mexican Congress assembled on the 5th.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier] CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 10 o'clock 25 min, P. M.

in the United States in seventeen years. Thus: Keuda'l's letters to the Picayune, dated city of Mexico, Sept. 28, state that the American Year loss in the late battle, to have been, 2,148 .-Gen. Worth's division sustained a loss of 600 on the 8th inst., battle of Mill El Rev. The 1833 Mexican accounts that the Americans were at any time repulsed, proves to be untrue.

Gen. Scott issued two addresses to the Army, congratulating them, upon the series of their glorious victories, urging upon them, discipline, sobriety, vigilance, as the surest means of their safety.

Santa Anna has resigned and retired to Toluca, where he meditated attacking wagon

More deserters have been hung.

Reilly, the Captain of the foreign legion has

Cassins M. Clay and the other prisoners have joined Gen. Scott. Additional from Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] CINCINNATI, Oct. 21-10 P. M.

Further news than previously published from the army, has been received. Letters from Mexico of the 28th ult. publish Santa Anna's resignation and address, but it is clearly evident, that he still directs the movements of the army. He has a force of 2500

regulars, besides guerrillas. It is ramored that Paredes, Bustamente, and others have invited foreign powers to settle the existing difficulties between this country and

Mexican papers speak of Gen. Quitman hav-

ting the price of corn. The city continues quiet, families walk the streets in the vicinity, even ladies are seen abroad, shops opened, and theatres crowded to overflowing. Gen. Scott, has proposed issuing circulars to

the different Mexican States, requesting them

to send Commissioners, with full powers to negolinte a peace. The Corporation of the city of Mexico ha issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to be peaceable towards the American soldiers. Gen. Scott has issued orders, to level every house to the ground, that permitted firing on

his army. The prize of \$150 for the best American tale offered by the proprietors of the Dollar News-paper, Philodelphia, has been awarded to "Soli-taire," J. S. Robb, Esq., of St. Louis. The tale is entitled "Kaam, or Daylight." A great War Meeting has been held in New Orieans, at which the Mayor presided.

It is common advice, but not the less judicious

multiplied!

Who has not follies enough to answer for without prying into his neighbors' affairs? Is there a man living who has not been imprudent at least once in his life !- What if that imprudent step were whispered to the world? Would it be just? Then seek not to uncover the concealed fact. Mind your own affairs, and look into your own ball .- Exchange paper.

EMIGRANT COMMISSIONERS REPORT .- The number of passengers arrived from May 5th to September 30, 1847, for whon commutation money was paid, or bonds given, was 101,546, of whom only 25 were bonded. Of these, 43,208 were Germans, 40,820 Irish, and 6,501 English.

from the town of Burlington for the year ending June 1st, 1847: 16,354 bushels Oats; 118,228 bushels Corn; 207,948 bushels Wheat; 666 bushels Beans; 500 bushels Flaxacad; 1,847 bushels Barley; 32,82; barrels Flour; 384 barrels Whiskey; 1,643 tons Pork, Bacon, and Lard; 150 tons Hay; 23 tons dry Hides. The total superts of the year are stated at 14,250. The subser of steambout arrivals during the year are 33.

WESTERN NEWS.

ITEMS.

The S. C. regiment of volunteers, which left the homes six months ago, about 800 strong, can now on muster 135 men spared by the pestelence of war.

in China, the Mandarin subscribers to the Pekin Sazette pay \$20 a month as their subscription price for that paper—which comes out "now and then" only.

OPENING OF GIRARD COLLEGE -- The College is near

completed, and will be ready on the first day of December, to be delivered into the possession of the Directors who will immediately open the establishment, and proceed to carry out the views of the testator.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—On the 20th alt. the Government had on deposite, subject to draft \$4,328,789, of whice \$21,542 was on deposite in this city.

The ship Empire left New York for Vera Cruz on Tue

There were exported from Boston, during the

Col. W. M. SMITH left Washington on Saturday weel for Mexico, as hearer of despatches to Gen. Scott. H carries to Mr. Trist an order of recall.

An election for Directors of the Baltimore and O

Rail Road Company, was held on Monday last. We do not find the name of the late able President, flon. Louis McLane, among the elect.

A vessel has arrived at London with a cargo of brick

Hon. Artemas Ward, formerly and for nineteen year Chief Justee of the Court of Common Pleas of Massacia setts, died at his residence in Buston on Thursday of hu

FAMINE IN NEWFOUNDLAND .- The people in some part of this island are suffering dreadfully for the want of the

Alex. H. Everett, Commissioner to China, died recen

Major Hobbie is likely to make good mail arrangement

Potato rot is extending around Boston, and in Ner

Gen. Wool has been presented with a sword by the

A coffer dam at Lawrence, Mass., gave way on the

emi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on the

The Manufacturer's Insurance Company of Bostonave declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

The half million of dollars required to complete th

Vermont and Massachusetts railroad to Brattleboro heen provided for by capitalists and railroad investers

The New York Tribune says that the next French

that Canning called him a literary coiner. "He has got a mint in his mind," said he. "Mint in his mind!" re-plied Tierney, "would he had sage in his head!"

Gen James Hamilton of S. C. is proposed as General fi the Mexican war. He offers his services to Mr. Polk

The LEFEROS are the poor of Mexico. We should them vagabonds, vagrants.

cases by the late fire in that city has been exaggerated. The whole amount will not be over \$150,000.

A ROUND SUM .- The value of Real Estate in the cit

ERIE RAIL ROAD .- The New York papers announ-

that the loan for this road has been taken up. This en-sures the completion of the work.

NAVAL -U. S. Prigate Columbia, flag ship of the Bra-

zillian station, arr.ved at Nortolk on the 10th inst. Hon. Henry A. Wise and family passengers. The U.S. Brig Bainbridge reached Hampton Roads on the 8th.

John Quincy Adams is now ninety years of age, an-

The Earl of Chatman once asked Henniker the dean

Nashville is infested by a gang of lawless incendiaries

During the last week no less than eleven fires occurre there. The mayor has offered a reward for the appro-

VERY ANTI SLAVERY .- In New Orleans they speak of

We understand that the 3d and 4th Regiments Ke

tucky Volunteers have received their marching orders They are to leave for Baton Rouge on next Wednesday

the 20th inst., and immediately on being joined at the place by the Tennessee and Indiana Volunteers, the

David Tod, our Minister to Brazil reached Rio on the 12th of August. He and his family were in good health, though they had not yet landed.

Hattrouds.

thousand miles of railroad have been completed

Miles completed.

151

The Cincinnati Chronicle, well versed in sta-

tistics, remarks upon this table, furnished by

"The present Annual Investment, in Rail-

dollars! The actual saving, in the expenses of

Let us have such Saving Banks, then, say we!

We care not how soon, nor how much, they are

Mind your Business.

nstructions, is about fifteen millions of

Doggett's Railroad Guide, as follows:

danger of waste or diminution.

A good beginning! Only think of it-five

Capital.

\$ 2,510,000

1,472,966

6,682,578

14,508,693

6,613,654

19,094,294

2,410,000

will embark for Vera Cruz

hiefly among the officers,"

tion wit, "Wit, my lord," said be, "is what a penstor for your humble servant would be—a good thing well ap

CANNING .- Lord Castlercagh made so many ne

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA .- The report of the

sonal, \$59,837,917.

The ship canal between Montreal and Lachi

with England and France

ALLEDGED CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA,—At Adine, in Friute, a poor man suffering under the agonising tortures of hydrophobia, was cured by draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another portion. Another physician at Padua got intelligence of this event and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at Loon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MEM-Memphis Appeal contains the long-statement of the condition of this ank. The report of the President of the bank

"Upon a most rigid classification of the as-sets of the bank into good doubtful, and bad, we find the stock worth, after satisfying all deds upon the bank, \$86 per share of \$100no calculations upon \$278,475 held classification of doubtful and bad.— This debt has been placed under special management, and already more than \$20,000 has been secured by vigilant exertion. It is hoped that something may be realized from the immense sum."

Gov. Martin of Alabama, has again issued his roelamation, calling on the citizens to fill the equisition for a battalion of infantry made on that State last spring.

HARRISON MONUMENT .- The Cincinnati Atlas of last week contains the proceedings of a meet-ing of the friends and fellow-soldiers of the late dent Harrison, held in that city on the 5th of October, at which General James Taylor preded, and E. D. Mansfield, Esq., acted as Sec retary. The object of the meeting being stated by Col. Charles S. Todd, of Kentucky, resolutions were adopted in favor of erecting a Monunent to the memory of General Harrison, at North Bend, and inviting his friends to convene consult upon the subject, and to take such mea-sures as may be deemed best to secure the end

WHITE WATER CANAL.-Water has been le into this canal, all along the line; and boats are

expected to commence running to-day. COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD. - Madison county as well as Greene, has voted the sub-scription to the Xenia and Columbus Railroad. The directors have advertised for sontracts as far as the forks of Darby.

A VETERAN .- John Van Hoozer, new living in Sullivan county, Tennessee, is 114 years of age, and has voted at every Presidential election that has been held in the United States.

A carpenter of Galena has contracted to build a splendid hotel, large enough to accommodate one hundred boarders, at the falls of the St. Croix. It is supposed that when the building is finished, the Falls will become a fashionable resort. The scenery in the neighborhood is wild and interesting. There are good hunting and fishing for sportsmen, and the lumber business is rapidly increasing.—St. Louis Un-Circulation, ion, 14th inst.

12th, and carried some twenty or thirty persons over the falls into the rapids of the Merrimack. Six or seven were instantly killed, and neveral others severely in-Four hundred and eleven marriage licenses were granted at Cincinnati during the quarter nding September 1st.

Captain TANNEYHILL, a recruiting officer in Foreign and Domestic Exchan the U.S. service, assaulted Mr. Saxron at Canton, Ohio, for commenting on the war and its

Hon, B. Y. Owsley .- We are gratified to earn that this gentleman is improving rapidly and real estate \$1,803,620:40. rom the fracture of his leg, received several weeks since in a fall from his horse. We undertand he will be able to enter upon the duties of his office as Register in the course of the next nonth. He is still confined at the house where he was first taken. We were mistaken in sayng that the hip joint was dislocated. The bone was fractured just below the joint. - Danville Ky.) Tribune

The Madison and Indianopolis rail road has een completed clear through, and the citizens of Indianopolis had a jollification on the strength f it, on Friday, of last week. Gov. Bers and John Woon, Auditor of Stat

ANOTHER REQUISITION FOR TROOPS .-- The Washington Union announces that the War

Department has determined to raise two more regiments forthwith, one from Tennessee and the other from Michigan. JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL .- The

utting under contract the works on the second ivision of the canal. The bids were very nunerous, and the work is said to have been underaken at uncommon low rates. MAIL TO LEXINGTON .- We learn that a conof Commons, from Pitt county, was killed in a duel by a Mr. Yellowly, near Portsmouth, Va., on the 1st intract has been made with the Post Office De-partment, by Mr. DeCourcy, to transport the

> imes a week in four horse stages. The inauguration of the Governor of Tenessee took place at Nashville on Saturday last, n presence of a large concourse of people. The

nail from Covington, Ky., to Lexington, three

The retiring Governor, in a brief address, very nandsomely surrendered the office into the hands of his successor Gov. Neil S. Brown followed in a speech

which we think all must unite with us in considering eminently appropriate to such an oc-The New Orleans Delta of the 5th instant

An officer, on the eve of battle, seeing one of his sol diers on his knees praying, asked him if he was afraid ays: "Senor Don Gusto Sierra, and Senor Don Rafael Carvojal, Commissoners from Yucatan to "Oh! no," answered the soldier, "I was only praying that the enemy's shot be distributed like prize moneyour government, came passengers on the Ala-Rev. Lewis D. Howell, extensively known in Central and Western New York, as the accomplished and indefatigable agent of the American Tract Society, expired a

THE COAL TRADE .- The Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday, says: One hundred and eighty-three coal-boats have passed through the locks of the Monongahela during the last rise, besides some fifty or sixty which floated over the comb of the dam. These

oats contain, on an average, 150 tons of coal, worth at the bank \$2 per ton. There has been about 37,500 tons shipped for the lower market during the recent freshet, and oats are yet daily starting.

BROKE JAIL .-- David Sheely who was lately onvicted of the murder of his wife, by the Harison Circuit Court, in this State, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th inst., broke jail on Friday night last, and had not at last accounts been re-taken.

The wires on the line of the telegraph had been put up as far as Paoli on the 14th. We suppose they must be at Vincennes by this time, at which point it crosses the Wabash river. The citizens of Vincennes are making arrange nents to have an office established in that place -- New Albany Bulletin.

FISHERIES ON LAKE MICHIGAN.-We gather from the Sheboygan Mercury some particulars respecting the fisheries on the Western shore of Lake Michigan. The fish did not make their amearance this season until some months later to prison for a month, than usual, but during September large quanti-ties have been taken, and that there will probably be put up this season a greater number of barrels than any previous one. It is not uncommon to see eight or ten barrels caught at a time.—Buffalo Rxpress.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.-We learn that he members of this order at the meeting called for this purpose, determined to appropriate \$500, the cost of an anticipated supper and celebration, to the purpose of relieving the sufferers by the late accident. This is in the highest degree transportation, probably greatly exceeds this. In this way, Railroads on good routes, (and in our new country nearly all are good,) act as Savings Banks. They cannot explode, and thus praiseworthy; and the community will proper y appreciate the true spirit of benevolence and philanthropy which dictated this movement.both save and accumulate property, with little

Wisconsin .- Gov. Dodge has called an extra session of the Territorial Legislature, to mee at Madison on the 18th inst., for the express purpose of originating a new attempt to procure a State Constitution and be admitted into the

Dr. Owen and his geological party are now at Prairie du Chien, making out their report of the summer explorations, The work assigned them will require another year's labor.

THE NASHVILLE EXPLOSION .- The Nashville papers of Thursday last bring us full reports of the explosion of the powder magazine in that ty on the 12th inst. Nearly 100 houses wer heart, and if you have not crimes and follies enough to answer for, here's our head for a foot-ball.—Exchange super. of only three persons are mentioned as killed: Mrs. Marlin, a little daughter of Mrs. Brownlow, and a Portuguese woman named Frances. About 20 persons were wounded, most of them severely—one of whom, Mr. Caldwell, died the next

The Nashville Whig says: "The destruction

were Germans, 40,820 Irish, and 6,501 English.

The commissioners, during that period, received of commutation money, \$101,109, fines under Act of May 5th, 1847, \$520. Total, \$101,677—and expended \$30,585. Leaving a surplus of \$71,092.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Iowa.—In an interesting account of Des Iowa.—In an interesting account of Des Moines County, the Burlington Hawk Eye of 23d ult. states as follows, the exports of Produce approaching season than it has been in any formor year—the arrangements for the purpose being very extensive. The present contract price for lives is three dollars per hundred. No contracts for Fork have thus far been entered into, so far as our knowledge extends.—Alton (III.) Telegrant.

graph. Birn-Very auddenly, on board the stee Gen. Washington, on Sunday evening last. Mr BEN. T. HEAD, of Franklin county, ky. Export Trade.

The effects of the late famine in Great Britain and the scarcity in other parts of Europe, on our export trade, are thus illustrated in a report recently made by Mr. BURKE, Commissioner of the Patent office at Washington: Mr. Burke says-

"It appears from the returns of the comm cial year ending August 31st, 1847, that the following quantities of flour, wheat and other grains were, during that year, exported from the United States, viz: bbls. 3,150,689 " 847,980 bush. 4,015,134 Wheat.

ndian Corn. 4 17,298,744 1.826,968 88,261 436,881 Barley, 289,613 Reducing the flour to bushels of wheat. owing five to the barrel, and the corn meal al-

owing three to the barrel, and the aggregate number of bushels exported during the ending August 31, 1847, is Number of bushels exported in 1846, during the fiscal year ending June

Excess of bushels of grain exported in 1847 over exports of 1846, is \$26,664,715 The value of the whole quantity of breadstuffs and grain exported during the year ending Sept. 1, 1847, estimated at \$1,20 per bushel a fair average, is

Value of exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846, as reported by the Register of the Treasury, in the commercial returns of that

Excess in the value of the exports of 1847 over the value of the exports

of 1846 of 1846 \$36,029,982 Thus it appears that the quantity of wheat, orn and other kinds of grain, the products the farmer, exported in 1847 exceeded the quantity of the same kinds of grain exported in 1846 by nearly twenty-seven millions of bushels. And the value of the same exports in 1847 exceed the value of those of 1846 by he sum of thirty-six millions of dollars."

BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS .- The following the statement made by the Board of Currency of the Banks of New Orleans, on the 25th Sepember, 1847:

\$6,898,089 73 3 535 050 00 Other Cash Liabilities. 272,176 39 \$10,705,316 12

2.645.288 71 Other Cash Assets. 388,325 12

\$6,028,009

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN NEW YORK .- The omptroller makes the following summary of the Assessors' valuation of Real and Personal last week. Estate in New York city, viz: 1846.

Real Estate, \$183,480,534 \$187,314,386 Personal do., 61,471,470 59.837.916 \$244,952,004 Increase of Real Estate, \$3,835,852. De

case of Personal, \$1,633,533. Aggregate increase taxable property, \$2,200, Total in Water District, \$238,086,384; do.

Lamp, \$240,780,705. ST. Louis TRADE.-The following aggregate of receipts of some of the leading articles here, during the first nine months of this year, will give our readers a pretty correct conception of

St. Louis trade. We copy from the Era: Tobacce, 10,362 hhds, 5,328 boxes, 115 bales; Board of Directors of this company met in Hemp, 70,473 bales; Lead, 618,747 pigs; Flour, Almonds at 15c & h. and scarce. Prunes at 20c. & h. Lynchburg, Va., last week, for the purpose of 273,371 bris, 501 half do; Wheat, 1,890,924 Zante Curants at 14a. 9 3. bushels; Corn, 999,971 bushels; Oats, 181,069 bushels; Beans, 4,066 brls, 2,868 sacks; Pork, 37,801 brls, 248 half do, 92,246 lbs bulk: Beef. 2,654 brls, 1,162 tierces; Bacon, 14,172 casks, 1,204 boxes, 2,237 pieces, 729,058 lbs bulk; Butter, 863 brls, 2,402 jars, kegs, and half brls; Lard, 65 tierces, 28,659 brls, 2,949 kegs and jars;

Whisky, 19,359 brls, 8 hhds. LUMBER BUSINESS IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY MICHI AN .- The Detroit Pree Press contains a detailed account of the manufacture of Lumber in St. Clair county. Independent of the manufacture of shingles, square timber and staves, in | at 65c. which there is a very heavy business done, there are 76 saws kept constantly in operation. by water and steam, by turning out more than thirty-two millions feet per annum. One steam mill, owned by Hubbard & Lester, at Lexington, a thriving village just sprung into existence on Lake Huron, about twenty miles from Fort Gratiot, makes between three and four millions

feet per year. DANAGE BY THE LATE STORM .- Accounts of losses by the storm in Pennsylvania and Maryland, continue to reach us. Several buildings at Glenn's Falls were washed away. Dams, bridges, embankments, &c., were extensively carried off, or damaged. Several weeks will be required to repair the Baltimore and Washington Rail-

MICHIGAN STAVE TRADE .- In 1846 the exports of staves from Michigan were 4,496,236, and the trade for the present year promises to be much larger. The exports from Detroit alone since the opening of navigation amount to two and a half millions, valued at ever \$46,000. The stave trade of Michigan this year will probably reach \$50,000 .- Detroit Advertiser.

The Ross-shire Advertiser states, that in the stomach of a cod, caught at Kishern the other day, was found part of one of the Government meal-bags, containing the broad arrow, and an order attached for fourteen pounds of meal-The inspector was a good deal nonplussed at

A blacksmith, at Manchester, who wished t hear Jenny Lind sing, made free with ten handkerchiefs belonging to the nightingale, which had been entrusted to his mother to wash. He pawned them, and with the proceeds paid for admission into the theatre. He was fined for the offence, and in default of payment committed

SOMETHING STARTEING .- A German gentlenan advertises that he has at last solved the problem which the greatest chemists have hitherto thought impossible; namely, by discover-ing an ingredient through which the azote of the atmosphere can be totally destroyed, thus producing a perfect vacuum; a new, cheap, valuable motive power being obtained.

> Try Agnin. Tis a lesson you should head, Try again. If at first you don't succeed, Try again; Then your courage should appear, For if you will persevere, You will conquer, never fear, Try again.

Once or twice though you should fail, Try again.
If you would at last prevail, Try again; If you strive, 'tis no disgrace, Though you do not win the race, What should you do in that case?

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Bost ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts. Prospectus of the Crisis.

Try again.

Prespectuse of the 'Cricis.'

The undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Paper, with the above title, at Moonsylle. Marshall county, Virginia. It will be devoted to Morality. Religion, Political, and General Intelligence, and legal Emancipation. The object of the Editor will be to advance the cause of Freedom, and make the Crisis an interesting and instructive Family Newspaper. His main purpose will be by every Peaceful. Constitutional and Christian method, to restore the prosperity of Virginia, by advocating the claims of Liberty, as the only real basis on which to bablish that prosperity.

In will be edited by Anson Braesman, in connection with one or more corresponding Editors, whose ability is known. The advantages of maintaining a well conducted and efficient Newspaper, of an Anti-Slavery character, in the Old Dominion, can scarcely be doubted at this time

is sent, are requested to forward it, with their maxic and meb others active may be able to obtain, as mo as possible, to the undersigned. ANSON BERKSHIRE. MOUNDAVILLE, Sept. 3, A. D. 1847.

Commercial

REMARKS. - During the last week, there has been nt slight change in the produce market, rates differing ut little since our last quotations.

Brendstuffs remain as before quoted, but a decline is expected as recent advices from Europe show a serious cline since the arrival of the flibernia.

In GROCKRIES, there is but little doing, and prices of quently are nearly the same as last reported. The kon hand is small, but sufficient to equal the demand. The market for Provisions is quite limited, though notations remain at pretty nearly the same figures.-

The receipts from the country are very light. We hear of but very few sales in Bagging and Rope. which however are at higher rates than previously quoed. Owing to a variety of circumstances our table of eccipts and shipments this week is not as full as we ould wish.

The transactions in the dry Goods busing

eavy as the last two weeks, but are still very good. We earn that there are yet considerable quantities of Goods in the way, which are to arrive in a few days; also, tha ome of our large houses have purchasers still in the Eastern cities. Stocks on hand are very good. As soon as farmers get in their crops it is anticipated that busi ess will be considerably increased.

generally clear, indeed it has been as fine as could be vished both for business and pleasure, and with flatter g prospects of continuation.

aches water in the canal. The river on Tuesday night was still falling at Pitts burgh, with but 6 feet of water in the channel. At this point it conti sues to recede slowly, but there is still suffiient water for largest sized boats in New Orleans trade. BACON,-There is very little coming in from the ountry, and the supply in market limited. There is out little fluctuation in prices. We quoie sides from wa-

BROOMS-We quote best qualities Shaker broom at 2 50 per dozen, and common at 1 25(2) 50.

BUTTER.-Fresh table butter commands in the BEESWAX -- Steady at 20@22c per lb.

COTTON YARNS,-Sales at 74, 84 and 91c. for the CHRESE .- Sales at 707 je. Stock light.

COAL .-- We quote Pittsburgh delivered at 121c retai and 91 (2) 10c whole sale. CORDAGE. - We quote patent, tard and oil cordage at He and Manilla at 20

Mould at 10@104. COFFEE .- Holders are asking higher rates than at our last dates, but we have heard of no sales of magnitude above last quotations. We heard of one sale of 200

or city consumption, embraces about the following amount, 295 head of cattle, 600 sheep and Lambs; 400 Hogs and 200 Calves. The rates remain the same as quoted DRY GOODS-Cabot A and Chiconee D cottons 84.009e

at from \$213c, according to quality and style. Bleached oods - 34 inch Dwights the 30 inch do Se FLOUR -- We heard of sale of 200 bbls City Mills Flour on vesterday at \$4 80; and of 300 do at same price

FEATHERS.-We quote, from wagons, 25c. store. 27 cents. PLAXSEED.-Sales from warons at 80, and store at 85 cents. FUEL -Wood selling at \$2 25@ \$2 50 p cord.

hu; Oranges, none; Lemons, \$10 00; Figs, 14 @ 15 ets P 8. M. R. Raisins at 89,75 @ 3,00 P br. S. S. FISH .- The quantity as well as quality in market in

Rye. Sic. GINSENG-We quote at 26carte. We hear of sales

JEANS AND LINSEY .- We quote the former at from 17 to 30e. LEAD .- Pig ranges at \$4@4 12] and 4 25.

LARD,-The supply of this article is very limited and very little coming in. We heard of a sale this morning of 3000 its barrel lard at 9le. Selling from wagons 84

LEATHER .- We quote Skirting at 22023e; Sole leath r at 18@20e \$ 8. Upper at \$18(@325 \$ doz. Cal kins wax at \$15@24 & doz. Bridle at \$24@836 P dos Cips at \$30336 P doz. MOLASSES .- Small demand, but holders firm at 3

MADDER-Is held at 14 and 16 cents. MUSTARD SEED-Sales are made at \$20\$2 %superior quality will bring 82 50. NAILS .- We quote at 4 & 4 &c.

Oil at 65 @70c per gallon. Linseed Oil 55 \$60c. Tanner's Oil \$16@ 221 per bbl, as per quality. PORK-We quote Mess at \$13, Prime \$11, Rump \$11. RICE. The supply in market very light. Sales from

SALT-The Kanawha Company have further adranced their rates. We quote from store and river at Oc. and inspection SUGAR-Has an upward tendency, the best ranging

SOAP .- We quote No. 1 at 4te. STARCH.-We quote a very superior article, made om the best wheat, at 5je, at which price large quantiies are sold each week from the manufactory of Mee

SEEDS .- From store, we quote Seed Rye at 60a per sush.; Clover \$4 75@5; Timothy. (pure) \$3 50@3 75; Red Ton 75c: Orchard Grass, 90c to \$1; Blue Grass (clean) \$1,50, Blue Grass (strips) 621 @65. TALLOW-We quote at 81c.

rices of our last \$10@10 50. 2,72. 2,85, 2,90, 3,55, 2,40 and 2,55. At the Planters' Warehouse, sales of 3 hhds. No. 3, at \$3,05, 2,05 and

For first rate from " Second Sold at the Planter's Ware-hi week, 31 hlids, as follows: For first rate from - Third

WOOL .- We quote clean at 23c: WHISKEY-We quote Rectified at 181 2184c; and Raw 19 2191. MECHANICS TOOL STORE.

WHEAT-Our mills are now paying 90c ♥ bushel fo

J. H. SMITH,
Plane and Edge Tool Manufacture
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer
Builders' Hardware, and Mechanio's
Tools Generally.

American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wi Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reaso Wholesale and Retail. Country seerchants atly invited to call.

No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank (Ky LOUISVILLE; HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retails of the estiment of the patterns of Paper Hangiage, Manual and by sept 18, 1847-ly

The weather since our last has been very warm and

At 4 o'clock there was but little more than 7 feet 4

one at 71c; shoulders at 61@7c; and Hams at 71@81c lagged Hams most with sale at 9c.

ket 15@25c BEANS .- From wagens 75c. and stores \$1 00 per

COTTON .- No transactions.

CANDLES.-We quote Star at 23c; Sperm at 32.533

bars on Monday at 81c CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at from 31 to 41 per cwi Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Hogs \$2 to 35 Bosides the above, the Bank have loans on gross. Lambs \$1 to 1 50. Calves for yeal \$2 to 3. Cows discount, payable at maturity, \$8,041,440:22, and Calves \$15 to 25. (The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week

> Great Falls, Massachusetts, &c., &@ste. A. C. A. ticke 14@15c. Methuen ticks 161@17c. Blue Prints Fall River at 1018 11c. Merrimae at 111912le. Fancy Prints

FRUITS,-Wequote Dried Apples from warons at 58 of from stores, & bushel. Dried Peaches, \$1 60 per

ery limited. We quote Mackerel No. 3, large, at \$9,00. GRAIN .- We quote Corn, from wagons, at 35@40c., and from stores, 45c. Oats from wagons, 25c.: stores, 30c -

GUNNY BAGS, -- Sales at 20@22c HEMP .- None in market, consequently but few trans-HAY .- Sales by the boat load at \$11, per ton. Retail

IRON .- Charcoal bloom, is in demand at 4c, and stone

rom 20 to 40c, according to quality, and the latter at

OILS.-We have no change to make We quote Lard

tore at 71 @ 8c.

rom 74 to 7fe. Extreme prices are 64@73. SHOT-By the keg \$1 50; hags at \$1 25.

Gwathmey & Tyler, on Main street. Sales from store

TIN PLATE-We hear of no alteration from the TOBACCO .- 11 hhds were sold this morning at Todd's Varehouse, at the following rates, viz: 1 of No. 1, at 95, 3 do, No. 2, at 4,30, 4,75 and 4,00; and 7 do, No. 3, at

Sold at Todd's Warehouse since last Wednesday, 62 hids, as follows

COOPER'S, Carpenter's, Cabinet, Wagon and Chair Maker's Tools of every description, always on hand or made to order at short notice. Also, Greenwood's and other Locks and Latches. Broad, Narrow, and Congress Butts; Cabinet Hardware, Mahogany Knobs, and a general assortment of Hardware, such as used by Hessa Builders and Cabinet Makers. All of which will be sold at moderate prices.

No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPBIA

ISAAC PUGH & CO.

The Autumn Wind.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON. Husa, moaning autumn wind! be still, be still Thy grieving voice forbiddeth hearts to rest; We hear thee sweeping down the lonely hill, And mournful thoughts steal o'er the human

Why wilt thou haunt us, with thy voice unkind, Sadd'ning the earth? Hush, moaning autumn

Toss not the branching trees so wildly high, Filling the forest with thy dreary sound: Vithout THY aid the hues of summer die, And the sear leaves fall scatter'd to the ground Thou dost but hasten, needlessly unkind, The winter's task, thou mouning autumn wind

Sweep not through Ocean's caves with hollow Driving our fair ships to some rock-bound

While the vex'd sea foams wrathful to the shore, The sailor's wife looks shuddering from the land, And widow'd hearts for many a year shall find

Death in thy voice, thou moaning autumu wind! Roam not, oh howling Spirit of Despair!

As though thou wert a creature seeking prey, And where the land look'd richest, found We have enough of memories unkind,

Thee the sad mourner lists, and turns to weep In the blank silence of her lonely home; The sick man hears and starts from broken

And the night-wanderer sighs-compell'd to

While the poor shiver, for their huts unkind Bar thee not out, thou searching autumn wind Back to the barren hill and lonely gien!

Here let the wandering of thy echoes cease Sadly thou soundest to the hearts of men,-Hush thy wild voice, and let the earth have or, if no chain thy restless will can bind,

Sweep through the desert, moaning autumn My life is like the Summer Bost.

By Han. R. H. Wilde, whose death recently took place in New Orleans, of the yellow fever. "My life is like the summer rose That opens to the morning sky, But ere the shades of evening close Is scattered on the ground—to die! Yet on the rose's humble bed The sweeter dews of night are shed,

As if she wept the waste to see— But none shall weep a tear for me! "My life is like the autumn leaf That trembles in the moon's pale ray, Its hold is frail-its date is brief. Restless and soon to pass away. Yet, ere that leaf shall fall and fade, The parent tree will mourn its shade. The winds bewail the leafless tree, But none shall breathe a sigh for me!

"My life is like the prints which feet Have left on Tampa's desert strand; Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface All vestige of the human race, On that loan shore loud moans the sea,— But none, alas! shall mourn for me!

The Aristocracy of Names.

Our readers are aware that the strange

lead, it is true, to the perpetration of inis true of individuals, is true of nations, led by the horrors of the name, he makes and of society at large. The history of it, as a last resource, Tailyour. at law. Already, in like manner, do we into Archbold. Frequently the only fault but, nevertheless, she went; and it was the from the streets, to imprison them in schools, instead of contaminating them in jails; to turn them to knowledge and industry, instead of confirming them in ignorance and crime; and to lead them on to public use. fulness, rather than the hulks and the gal. lows. Condemn not, therefore, the vulgar. lows. Condemn not, therefore, the vulgar. laste of the times, the name is nearly obsolete, and our fair partner is now Miss. Not only was she loaded with feathers and lows but her face was positively masked. road, and their very errors are paths that

But there is one thing in the general bearing and tendency of the present age towards the Genteel which is a little puzzling-not that we think the thing unnatural or improper in itself, but we cannot this species of mania, some diverged into Greeks and Turks, &c. well see in what way the result is to benefit society. Gaudy or ill-matched colors be definitely all connection with poetical im- THE ATHEIST .-- The sense of guilt will tray a mental struggle, which may end in mortality, called themselves Burness. Mill, sometimes cow the proudest philosophy. advancing the individual in the path to the sunk entirely in Milne; and Home language and movements of the body, may became Hume; and Hume, Hulme. John, he may then return to life, and reason away what we please of lilies, and lions rampant, sate; and a control, however rude, of the language and movements of the body, may in like manner result in an approach to wards politiceness. But personal associations are only inefference between good and evil; he may even go further, and imagine to him self the pertentation of the most attractions a plong in a field arable would be the may even go further, and imagine to him self the pertentation of the most attractions are only inefference between modern. It is considered a instance, the whole race of Smiths get on it owniting their name Smyth, or even reach the me plus ultra Smythe, cui bono? The man into Grahame, rest with delighted principle, in an approach to writing their name Smyth, or even reach the me plus ultra Smythe, cui bono? The man into Grahame, rest with delighted principle, in puralized John, on the same principle, is pluralized John, the difference between good and evil; he may even go further, and imagine to him self the pertention of the most attractions and still he may even go further, and imagine to him self the pertention of the most attractions and still he may even go further, and further and still he may even go further, and imagine to him every advance the multitudinous tribe makes in this direction defeats its own object. If Smythe were a good, or a beauty in itself—
if it were the beau ideal of Smith—that if it were the beau ideal of Smith—that if it were the beau ideal of Smith—that is in this direction. The colors, we need hardly add, are always sought to be have no concern; but let him once turn his is a more invigorating cordial than Tokay.—
Shenstone.

Some men use no other means to active them by inesting on it; and on his soul. Then it is, then it is that what invited the pallery. Liberty is a more invigorating cordial than Tokay.—
Some men use no other means to active them by inesting on it; and would be another thing; but it does not even make the name a dyssyllable—it Broun. diate Browne, relinquishes its identity in may happen beyond the grave becomes no matter of indifference; and though his realeaves it the same short, squart, ruturier In all these transformations the aim is son may seem to have proved that death is word as ever. Nothing, in fact, can be the same—distinction. We wish to divorce done for Smith but giving it an amiable ourselves from things common and vulgar, and fancy—oddly enough—that we in some of all, the little word if, swelling to a fearney Smith, for instance, has a decidedly measure accomplish this by misspelling the aristocratic sound; and this has no dependence upon its personal associations, other. We once a knew an instance, and rather molish his conclusions.—Washington Alls. wise Adam Smith would be recognized as an instructive one, in which this nominal ton. the legitimate chief of the clan. Without distinction was carried progressively on with

in the kingdom. The match alieded to was reckoned a mesalliance on the part of the lover, who was accordingly threatened to be discarded by his family; and he was therefore advised to confer upon the name therefore advised to confer upon the name to scottant, and the became all on a sudden prodigiously genteel. With countenance demure, and modest grace therefore advised to confer upon the name to scottant, and the counter. This was a great advancement for the errand-led, and he became all on a sudden prodigiously genteel. With countenance demure, and modest grace therefore advised to confer upon the name there from christal face. of his lovely bride his own title, and call to say; but certain it is, that a little twirl

himself Prince Smith. Edgeworth was too well acquainted with of his own. While looking out for a pro-

if he had braved worse than a donkey!"

thesis has been maintained before now that Muhler, it is quite a molendinary curiosity. form .- Chambers' Journal. some may have wondered at the desperate ago Herr Muhler, and we long to ask him, ingenuity which could work evil into good When did you come over?" This exby the simple rule of multiplication. But pression, by the way, come over, is very of her matchless features, and the marble captivation. Some came over with the and however difficult their reconciliation Saxons, some with the Normans—it matmay be, there is no doubt that the errors of individuals are over-mastered in their collections and the breadth of the inanimate pieces of sculpture, and more business, which would abstract him from wise, and foolish alike, co-operative uncon. ocean counts to our imagination like an adsciously, in the great work of human pro. ditional space of time. A foreign miller, that should have illuminated that perfect Agriculture.—And if great delights be and stood on one leg a-piece, and hopped, As a familiar illustration of what we an English miller. In England, gentry of mean—the philosopher smiles at the enthu. this profession may be thieves, (as it used to mean—the philosopher smiles at the enthusiasm of the vulgar in their aspirations after siasm of the vulgar in their aspirations after they are banditti; and in Germany, some they are banditti; and they are bandi an undefined and undefinable good they they are banditti; and in Germany, some after she had been with us two years, that cities, where they are so wild, and the chase through more bread and butter and tea; afsmile on, for the wisdom of the learned Thirty Years' War, were enacted in a mill. Theban is foolishness. Such aspirations Most people, in fact, have a strong objective desired for her. are the beginning of all refinement. They tion to names that are associated with the vulgarities of a common trade. An aspirnumerable caricatures; but these in time ing Mason, by simply doubling the s, so as correct themselves, or are corrected by col. to make himself Masson, laughs at deteclision, till every day some individuals, rising tion; although a Tailor has less facility of gradually above the mass, ascend into the escape—and more need of it; he tries Tayregion of true taste-or what is taken for lor, and probably shakes his head; then the such by the present generation. And what other syllable, Tailour; and if still appal-

manners and costume, or, so to speak, But there are other associations still more Fashion, is the history of virtue and intelli. frightful, as in the Scotch name Boag, gence. How many revolutions have we which is identical, at least in sound, with passed through, before reaching our present that of the insect called by the English. simplicity of attire! And how many hor. bug. The desperate efforts made here by rors have we encountered before subsiding the hereditary victims are truly alarming. into our present condition of comparative Some write the word Bogie; but finding charity and peace! Our contemporaries that they have thus got into the spiritual are better, as well as better dressed than world, they rush madly into Bogue, and their ancestors; and our posterity will be sometimes Boog. When a name, on the begin to pick up little thieves and beggars complained of is the want euphony-as in Mucklewham. Somebody says, in the Waverly novels, that he could not think Venus beautiful if announced in a drawing. garments. room as Miss Mac-Jupiter. What would he think, then, if presented for a quadrille street by a young woman in the European

tions are good, is not approved of for a name. tempt at concealment! It was actually Burn (a stream) was sought to be made a not until she turned towards me the exquilittle grander, by being given in the plural, site profile, which nothing could change, Burns; but personal associations, as we that I recognized our once beautiful Kahave already observed, having no effect in tinko!"—Wayfaring Sketches among the Burnes; while others, determining to sever

a prename at all, Count Smith, and Baron Smith, so common on the continent, are highly respectable; and if a suggestion had been adopted, which was kindly and happily made, on the occasion of the marriage of the indivivery little, and frequently know very little, about their patronymics. He are Irish beauty of the name with a scion of the marriage of the larger towers on the littless. Without the advance of the fortunes of the individual large cascade upon a small income, like the advance of the fortunes of the individual large cascade upon a small income, like the advance of the individual large cascade upon a small income, like a large retinue upon a small income, like the advance of the individual. A large retinue upon a small income, like the advance of the individual large cascade upon a small income, like the advance of the individual large cascade upon a small income, like the advance of the individual large cascade upon a small income, like a large retinue upon a small income, like the large cascade upon a small stream, tends only to discover its tenuity.—Shenstone.

Soul-piercing perfections are far better than skin-deep fairness.—Fuller.

God doth not palliate cures, what he heals the larger to the individual large cascade upon a small income, like the advance of the individual large cascade upon a small stream, tends only to discover its tenuity.—Shenstone. Italian royalty, Smith would have become shop in one of the larger towns on the it holds.-Fuller.

onymics west coast of Scotland, and being a smert at the end of his written name subsided But even a prename alone may be of gradually into an e, and at last, to all in-

great advantage. There is one of the nov-els of Miss Edgeworth—we forget which—hame. In two years after this consummain which a gentleman of the name of Har- tion, he was left very unexpectedly the sum vey figures as the hero. Harvey! Only of £200 by a distant relation, and Mr. fancy John, Peter, or even William Harvey as the hero of a novel! But Miss his employer's counter, and take one the philosophy of names to commit such a per place for his intended establishment, a blunder: she made the individual Clarence new change occurred in his name corresponding with the expansion of his ideas in day been objected to even among the fe-other respects; and he became now, to the male teens. Our own attention was first great surprise of his acquaintance, Mr. attracted to the importance of names by the case of an adventurer in London whom before he had quite fixed upon a site for his we knew personally. He was a countryman of the Princess Smith alluded to, and
had come up to push his fortune in the mutallow-chandler; and as she was much had come up to push his fortune in the mu-sical line. Being really a person of fair abilities, he obtained a few pupils, and had even a couple of little songs published by the music-sellers; but it would not do. He did not make enough to keep his family, (for he had brought his wife and child with occurred in his name, and he was now Mr him.) and when want began to stare them Coynynghame. It is supposed that this was in the face, and pinch too, as well as stare—
he at length made up his mind, though with
many bitter regrets, to go back to Connaught. What could he do? Nobody
cared about songs by R. A. R——; and
to only in homage to the taste of the heiress; and the supposition receives some color from the fact, that after she proved faithless, he knocked out indignantly the additional y.

It was not so easy, however, to place himto this day their merits remain an impene- self in other respects in statu mo. His trable mystery. We were in the music capital was by this time nearly all gone; shop when he was closing the publishing transaction, and he had occasion to sign his he was compelled to step behind the countries.

Sometimes it is considered advantageous of rank, any more than rank is an indica- be so unlearned, as to want entertainment to give one's name a foreign air; as if we tion of virtue. After all, we believe the of the little intervals of accidental solitude, were valuable exotics naturalized in the most frequent revolutions in names have which frequently occur in almost all condicountry, but still looking brown and yellow, been the result of mere accident, such as tions (except the very meanest of the peoas it were, in honor of our origin. Thus the ignorance of the parties of the mystery ple, who have business enough in the plain Miller is homely and sturdy (though of orthography, and the disregard in which necessary provisions for life,) it is truly a not overly honest) till it is improved into such niceties were held before the language great shame both to his parents and himself;

> "Katinko was more like the most exquisite statue than a human being-the repose general among living beings than we are his beloved.—Cowley's Essays. countenance, existed not, and she was a joined with so much innocence, I think it and indulged in other saltatory tokens of she had consented to enter on a new line of so troublesome and dangerous. life very different from that we could have We are here among the vest and noble tations of their own in reference to those vi

formed at the little theatre at Athens.

floating veil, which completed her native and expenseful luxury.

last we saw of her, with her simple, childlike manners, and her picturesque Albanian

"About a year after, I was accosted in the ribbons, but her face was positively masked A familiar object, even when its associa- in paint, applied seemingly without any at-

Lor two most goodly virgins came in place, Linked, arm in arm, in lovely wise; With countenance demure, and modest grace, They numbered even steps and equal pace: Of which the oldest that Yidelia bight,\* Like sunny beams threw from christal face, That could have daz'd the rash beholder's sight And round about her head did shine like Hea

She was arrayed all in lily white, And in her right hand hore a cup of gold. And in her other hand she fast did hold A book that was both sign'd and seal'd blood, Wherein dark things were writ, hard to Her young sister, that Speranza hight, Was clad in olue, that her beseemed well; Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight As did her sister, whether droad did dwell.

Whereon she leaned ever, as befell; And ever up to heaven, as she did pray, Oh, Think not less I Love Thee. BY W. D. GALLAGHER. Oh, think not less I love thee,

That our paths are parted now-

Are not truer than my vow As the fragrance to the blosson

As the moon unto the night, Our love is to my bosom— Its sweetness and its light. Oh, think not less I love thee,
That thy hand I thus resign—
In the heav'n that bends above thee, I will claim thee yet as mine.
Through the vision of Life's morning
Ever flitted one like thee—
And thou, Life's lapse adorning,
Shalt hence that vision be.

luck to the name! If the initials have progress. The mistake was to suppose that brought us to this, wouldn't the rest of it change of position rendered a change in the we are forced to be idle for want of work. brought us to this, wouldn't the rest of it have starved us entirely?"

The man is an ass! " mused the publisher aloud, as our friend flung out of the shop. "But Ralp Abercromby R——! were from became that an abandon his that name would have carried him through, the constant name would have carried him through, as our friend flung out of the shop. "But Ralp Abercromby R——! the set of the porter to abandon his that name would have carried him through, the form letters. I know they are not; and therefore cannot much recommend solitude to him, afore I knows where I am, or w the shopman; but a name is no indication to a man totally illiterate. But, if any man Muller; but when this again becomes had attained its present fixed and regular for a very small portion of any ingenious art will stop up all those gaps of our time : either music, or painting, or designing, or chemistry, or history, or gardening, or twenty other things, will do it usefully and ty other things, will do it usefully and the solution of the pleasantly; and, if he happen to set his affections upon poetry (which I do not advise him too immoderately,) that will overmay be, there is no doubt that the errors of ters little which; the thing is to get back she chered in a deficiency common term little which; the thing is to get back she chered in a deficiency common to hide she shared in a deficiency common to all him from the importunities of company or

scenes of nature; we are there among the ands, but to be conversing on foreign sub-"Just at this time some young men, returning from their colleges in Europe, full of enthusiasm for their country and its delight and open ways of the divine bounty; we grope there in the dark and confused and setting an awful example to his chilparted glory, determined to revive several of labyrinths of human malice : our senses are dren in the way of appetite, was conveying the ancient tragedies, and have them per here feasted with the clear and genuine the two young Toodles on his knees to Birtaste of their objects, which are all sophis mingham by special engine, and was con-"A prima donna was, of course, indispensably requisite, and some one had, most whelmed with their contraries. Here plead and butter, when Rob, the Grinder, in his unfortunately, caught a glimpse of Katinko, sure looks, methinks, like a beautiful, con. sou'wester hat and mourning slops, presentwandering among the vine walks of our stant, and modest wife; it is there an im- ed himself and was received with a general garden, when the evening breeze had lifted pudent, fickle, and painted harlot. Here rush of brothers and sisters.—Dombey and from her beautiful face the long folds of the is harmless and cheap plenty; there guilty Son.

I shall only instance in one delight more, "She was not proof against the golden the most natural and best natured of all of these elegant creatures, their notes, their notes, their through the narrow streets of the city at three-fourth bred heifer, only 18 months old. offers which were instantly made to induce her to go on the stage, and she left us almost bandman; and that is, the satisfaction of their lives; nor have we, throughout the orsecretly for Athens, where she was to be in- looking round about him, and seeing ders of creation, any beings that so continustructed in her new calling. It was in vain nothing but the effects and improvements of ally engage our attention as these our feath. ants of the old Ionian race; all (even yon-proved stock. How many native grass-fed cattheir ancestors; and our posterity will be better, and better dressed, than ourselves. Already our women have more elegance and less bustle; and already our men have grown ashamed of their pig-tailed coats, not a thread of which will survive for their heirs at law. Already, in like manner, do we law, at law. Already, in like manner, do we law, at law. Already, in like manner, do we law, at law. Already, in like manner, do we law, at law. Already, in like manner, do we law, at law. Already, in like manner, do we law, at law. Already, in like manner, do we law, at law. Already, in like manner, do we law, at l God, that all his works are good :

ploughman, and a grazier; and if any man

parish into a diocese, and improveth the least benefice into a bishopric.—Fuller. The affidavit of a poet carrieth but

was sleeping after his langues. The was all by their site seemed who came to bathe his wounds, or as ways in a whirlwind or a calm, and a in whose ferocious countenance it seemed who came to bathe his wounds, or as lawful succession, and by serving out small which snacks had such a relish in the mouths of these young Toodles, that, after partaking of the same, they performed private dances of ecstacy among themselves, fecting, however, to have no further expec-

BIEDS .- I have always been an admirer

the still air that you breathe is loaded with itself, almost independent of any other aids Some men use no other means to actually the still air that you breathe is loaded with the sometimes answers their purpose, as it sometimes answers their purpose, as it does a highwayman's in regard to money.

Shenstone.

An ounce of mirth, with the same degree of grace, will serve God farther than a pound of sadness.—Fuller.

A contented mind extendeth the smallest parish into a diocese, and improveth the least benefice into a bishopric.—Fuller.

the still air that you breathe is loaded with the stoled with the stoled with the stoled with the sole of citron, and pomegranate rinds and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and pomegranate rinds and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and pomegranate rinds and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and pomegranate rinds and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and pomegranate rinds and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and pomegranate rinds and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of the same and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of destroying the germs of both vegetable and an appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of citron, and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the scort of scort of the land, and the scort of citron, and appliances, and puts, with very moder at the land, appliances, and appliances, and puts, with very moder.

An ounce of mirth, with the same degree of grace, will serve God farther than a though you would wake the sleepers with the soil it is the load the scort of destroying the germs of both vegetable and an appliances, and appliances, Again and again you meet turbans, and for your study and perusal. I am only faces of men, but they have nothing for you; mentioning them as representatives of what no welcome—no wonder—no wrath—is most excellent, though different in degree. I say that a man may almost be said upon a December's fall of snow—as a "seasonable," unaccountable, uncomforta- Bible and his Shakspeare: his Shaks- was struck across in a direct line from the standard on examining the hedge, it was struck across in a direct line from the standard on examining the hedge, it was struck across in a direct line from the standard of the polarity of of

Mr. Toodle, cindery and swart, was re-freshing himself with tea, in the bosom of self before us: two young female slaves, of its epithets in Greek and Latin freshing himself with tea, in the bosom of his family. Mr. Toodle had only three stages of existence. He was either taking refreshment in the bosom just mentioned, or he was tearing through the country at from twenty-five to fifty miles an hour, or he was aleeping after his fatigues. He was all was aleeping after his fatigues. He was all whose ferocious countenance it seemed of its epithets in Greek and Latin terms but in very many cases they are the mere translations of these despised, "old, vulgar one round the neck of the other; their attitude, as well as the strong likeness between them, pointing them out at once as sisters. By their side was an African slave-dealer, lief, when he knew that the good neighbor who came to bathe his wounds.

incted, which panted, and gasped, and chafed, and wore themselves out, in a most unsparing manner, while Mr. Toodle led a naild and equitable life. "Polly, my gal," said Mr. Toodle, with a young Toodle on each knee, and two more making tea for him, and plenty more scattered about—Mr. Toodle was never out of children, but always kept a good supply on hand—"You an't seen our Biler lately, have you?"—"No," replied Polly, "but he's almost certain to look in to-night. It's his right evening, and he's very regular." "I suppose," said Mr. Toodle, relishing his meal infinitely, "as our Biler is a doin' now as well as a boy can do, ch, Polly?" "Oh! he's a doing beautiful!" responded Polly. "He had been sealed, disengaged herself, and, or four Turks were discussing, with considion of ite discussing, with considion of one of the price of one of the women; but the bargain had been struck would not of the pair. The women; but the bargain had been struck women; but the bargain had been struck modern recipe contains no such terms of comfortable mitigators of his at.

finctions: Mry, their very names would at most charm away the sense of pain! The most charm away the sense of the women; but the bargain had been struck fictions; why, their very names would at most charm away the sense of pain! The most charm away the sense of the most charm away th as a boy can do, ch, Polly?" "Oh! he's a doing beautiful!" responded Polly. "He had been sealed, disengaged herself, and, an't got to be at all secret-like—has he Polly?" inquired Mr. Toodle. "No," said Mrs. Toodle, plumply. "I'm glad he an't got to be at all secret-like, Polly, observed Mr. Toodle, in his slow and measured, she whose late had been sealed, disengaged herself, and, quarters, way bread, butter and exceeding a firm grasp, and gazed into her eyes. Not words, not tears, accusing our old simplers of the vice arice, or love of lucre; yet their was always to be seen: we have their and the policy of the ured way, and shovelling in his bread and butter with a clasp-knife, as if he were sto-king himself, "because that don't look well; do it, Polly?" "Why, of course it don't, father. How can you ask!" "You see, signal. A slight tremor shook the frame of the control of the contr

be sure." This profound reflection Mr. Toodle washed down with a pint mug of tea, and proceeded to solidify with a great weight of bread and butter; charging his young daughters meanwhile to keep plenty of hot water in the pot, as he was uncommon dry, and should take the indefinite quantity of "a sight of mugs," before his thirst was appeased. In satisfying himself, however, Mr. Toodle was not regardless of country. The poet took this coin and pin upon his sleeve.—Shenstone. however, Mr. Toodle was not regardless of the younger branches about him, who, although they had made their own evening repast, were on the look-out for irregular morphast, were on the look-out for irregular morphast, were on the look-out for irregular morphast, were on the look-out for irregular morphast. At Berlin, again, he change loved; and is only blameable when a percle, by holding out great wedges of bread and butter, to be bitten at by the family in at Milan; once more, at Naples; and finally, arriving at Rome, he did the same thing

"After having gone over the whole of Italy, he passed into Switzerland, descended tion. the Rhine, and travelled through Holland We believe in large crops which leav and Belgium, always changing the money of the country he left, for that into which he came—never failing to go to people on whom he could implicitly rely, who would is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intellineither deceive him nor take any discount. gence; without this, lime, marl, plaster, bones, Still, as he travelled on, the twenty franc purse seemed always to be losing weight. From country to country the pieces were becoming lighter and less numerous. At washed clean, a weak solution of chloride of last, at the end of his journey, (say on the lime or of soda, oxalic acid, or salts of lemon, 16th of last March,) the author of Stello in warm water, and often it may be done by changed the value of his gold Napoleon which contained the stain, or spot, should shortback again into French currency, and what do you think remained of that gold piece, of which nothing at all had been spent? of which nothing at all had been spent? He had just sixty centimes left! Whereupon the said Alfred took occasion to write

Linen that has acquired a yellow or dingy color by careless washing, may be restored to its former whiteness by working it well in waupon his tablet the following aphorism: ter to which some strained solution of chloride "For a travelling artist, a Napoleon is of lime or of soda has been added; observing to worth only twelve sous - Merchants' Magater the immersion in the bleaching liquor. Nev-

SMYRNIOTE WOMEN .- As you move hour in the sunny beam, the winter gnat touched with a savage pencil, which hard-On his heart-strings a secret joy does strike. (tipula heimalis) alone remains to frolic in ens the outline of eyes and eye-brows, and (lean and tender,) of each 1 lb.; sour or tart ap-The antiquity of his art is certainly not to be contested by any other. The first of the pool are dormant, or hidden from our looks, with which they pierce your brain. The first of the pool are dormant, or hidden from our looks, with which they pierce your brain. three men in the world, were a gardener, a sight; the quadrupeds, few and wary, veil Endure their fiery eyes as best you may, oz.; brandy one gill; and chop the whole very bloughman, and a grazier; and if any man their actions in the glooms of night, and we object that the second of these was a murobject that the second of these was a mur-derer, I desire he would consider, that as ways, they give a character to spring, and long-wise through the street, you see the beef, according to fancy or convenience. soon as he was so, he quitted our profession, are identified with it; they enchant and one glorious shape transcendant in its beauty; and turned builder. It is for this reason, I suppose, that Ecclesiasticus forbids us to hate husbandry; "Because," said he, "the Most high has created it." We are all born to this art, and taught by nature to nourish our bodies by the same earth out of which they must return, and pay at last for their sustenance.

Behold the original and primitive nobility of all those great persons, who are too nourish our bodies by the same earth out of the bodi in the winter of our and the winter sports, and gree; they cluster catches a touch of light on its jetty surface—and the broad, calm, angry brow—the large black eyes, deep set, and self-telying like the eyes of a conqueror, with their sports, and the broad, calm, angry brow—the large black eyes, deep set, and self-telying like the eyes of a conqueror, with their sports, and the broad, calm, angry brow—the large black eyes, deep set, and self-telying like the eyes of a conqueror, with their sports, and the broad, calm, angry brow—the large black eyes, deep set, and self-telying like the eyes of a conqueror, with their sports, and the broad promise at the stock of the broad promise at the salts of the cattle, or and the broad promise at the salts of the cattle, or and the broad promise at the salts and self-telying like the eyes of a conqueror, with their sports—the salt and statches a touch of light on its jetty surface—the broad promise and hot syrup upon preserved fruits catches a and turned builder. It is for this reason, I amuse us all summer long with their sports, you see the massive braid of hair as it those sweetly turned lips. But then there often occur; but to neglect making the best is a terrible stillness in this breathing known preparations, or only to prepare for half image; it seems like the stillness of a saviance; it seems like the stillness of a saviance of the stillness of the s

The affidavit of a poet carrieth but a small credit in the court of history.—Fullor.

Prudent men lock up their motives; let. ble work of God, that may have been sent ting familiars have a key to their heart, as to their garden.—Shenstone.

No welcome—no wonder—no wrath—no wrath—is most excellent, though different in degree. I say that a man may almost be said upon a December's fall of snow—as a "seasonable," unaccountable, uncomfortable work of God, that may have been sent for some good purpose, to be revealed here after.—Eothen.

In welcome—no wonder—no wrath—is most excellent, though different in degree. I say that a man may almost be said to be above the world who possesses his ble work of God, that may have been sent for some good purpose, to be revealed here after.—Eothen.

ways in a whirlwind or a calm, and a peaceable easy-going man Mr. Toodle was in either state, who seemed to have made over all his own inheritance of fuming and fretailly his own inheritance of fuming and fretaing to the engines with which he was connected, which panted, and gasped, and nected, which panted and panted in whose ferocious countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feel-this inward torments, brought with him such things as "all-heal, break-stone, bruise-wort, gout-weed, fever-few" (fugio), and twenty other such comfortable mitigators of his affictions; why, their very names would all most charm away the serve of the parter o stransaction, and he had occasion to sign his name—we fear not to a receipt. The public step behind the country is at the signature was given at full length, and then at him.

"R. A.!" cried he. "Why, your name is Ralph Abercromby!"

"You may say that. Wasn't it after the girneral I was christened!"

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"You may say that. Wasn't it after the girneral I was christened!"

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodenes gracious!

"Goodenes gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodenes gracious!

"Goodened he one have but gonized farewell was obtained many the works of Good and nature under his consideration. There is no saying shocks of the your whistles going, and let's know where goodeness gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Ralph Aber-comby! Why did you not mention this fair.

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodeness gracious!

"Goodenes gracious!

"Goodeness gracious! with a piece of gold. Mr. Alfred de Vigny, who is gifted with a good financial organicenturies, and will yet remain, till nature is swallowed up by art .- Jour. of a Natura

AGRICULTURAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FARMERS' CREED .-- We

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing.

We believe that the best fertility of the soil

er attempt to bleach unwashed linen, and avoid using the liquor too strong, for in that case the fabric will be rendered rotten.

SHORT-HORN STOCK .- We recently saw a fine

FACTS USEFUL TO BE KNOWN .- Water, when

cation to the land, sait is likely to be of great

southwest, and, on examining the